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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 211 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Two-Fold Task Of Congress Govt.

Premier B. G. Kher

Preservation Of Peace And Building Nation

SARDAR PATEL'S CALL TO BUSINESSMEN

Premier Kher On Accumulation Of Wealth And Growing Discontent

"The new spirit of the times has come over the Presidency and in the great task which awaits us we should each cheerfully bear the burden that falls on us," declared Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, addressing the cotton merchants at a tea party arranged by the East India Cotton Association on Sunday evening.

Wealth And Discontent

"The accumulation of wealth in a few hands," he observed, "naturally gives rise to a growing volume of discontent and I was glad, therefore, when you referred to the necessity of Government to apply themselves to the task of utilising the proceeds of fresh taxation in genuine nation-building activities."

Sardar's Call For Aid

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who, on being invited to speak, declared that "until the time that the country had developed sufficient strength so as to compel the Government of India to release a large part of the revenue which was being spent on the military, no progress was possible, unless they all came to the aid of the Ministers and suggested to them the source of revenue they could tap."

Two Functions

"You have always done so in the past, even at great risks and form. One is the preservation of peace in which it naturally expects the wholehearted support of all sections of the people including the peasants "and labourers,' said the Sardar. "The other is to start with an allround nation-building programme in which it will have to depend almost entirely on your goodwill and support.

Congress Hopes

You have always done so in the past, even at great risks and we have every reason to hope that you will do so with greater enthusiasm in future, for in the success of the great experiment which the Congress is makng, you know as shrewd businessmen, you are greatly interested."

Mahatma Weak And Exhausted

Jamnalal Bajaj's Appeal: Leave Him Alone Till He Gets Better

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 5.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following to the Press:—

"On my return from Bombay yesterday I went to Segaon to see Gandhiji. I had to hasten my return here as I heard the shocking news of the suicide of a dear co-worker who was suffering from typhoid and as I knew that it could not but have given Gandhiji a great shock. On my going to Segaon I found Gandhiji in his bed quite weak and exhausted. He has been giving interviews to Ministers and others much against the wishes of doctors and friends and I am afraid the strain has been all too severe.

I would earnestly request friends and others not to bother him with correspondence and not to seek interviews with him until he definitely feels better. If I had it in my power I would have shifted him to a quiet place where he could be free from the strain of all kinds of mental work, correspondence, interviews with visitors, etc. But he would in no case consent to move from Segaon. I would, therefore, request friends to co-operate with me in giving him as much rest as possible".—United Press.

RESPOND TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL

Repatriate And Release Andaman Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The demand for the repatriation and release of political prisoners in the Andamans and elsewhere was reiterated at a crowded meeting held this evening at Sraddhananda Park, Mr. Sarat Bose presiding.

Resolutions were passed approving whole-heartedly the steps taken by Mahatma Gandhi for the release of prisoners in the Andamans and calling upon Government to respond to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for their release which has the support of the whole country.

The meeting further demanded the immediate repatriation and proper classification of all political prisoners and detenus and called upon the Bengal Government to comply with that demand forthwith.

Mr. Sarat Bose pointed out that a fresh responsibility developed upon the country to agitate unceasingly for their release since it was on account of the country's assurance to take up their cause that the prisoners had given up the hunger-strike. Indian should know no rest until and unless these demands were fulfilled.—United Press.

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION'S PARTY TO BOMBAY CABINET

Over 500 guests, including Judges of the High Court, High Government officials, foreign Consuls, M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s and prominent citizens were present at the function which was arranged to welcome the Bombay Congress Ministry. All the Ministers except Mr. Nurie who is now in Ahmedabad attended the function. The big Hall of the Association was very tastefully decorated with National Flags in Khaddar.

PLEA FOR UNITARY CONTROL

Role of Cotton Trade In Nation's Economy

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Vice-President of the E I C A., in the course of his speech said:—

Before proceeding I would like to dwell upon one or two points which might be of great interest, Sir, to you and your colleagues. The country in general and the cotton trade in particular are with you in your zeal for improving the economic condition of the people of this Presidency. We have noted with cordial appreciation your splendid efforts towards retrenchment, and the fine example of self-sacrifice you have set by accepting lower salaries for yourselves The financial resources at your disposal however, under the new constitution are none too adequate. If, therefore, fresh taxation has to be imposed, it should not be destructive of the trade which brings it, like the Town Duty on raw cotton (to which I will refer in detail hereafter), which in the last instance came from growers' pocket, and at the same time tended to defeat its purpose, by driving the transit trade of Bombay in cotton to other parts of India.

PLIGHT OF COTTON TRADE

The violent fluctuations to which our commodity is unfortunately subject often obscure the fundamentals of the cotton merchandising,—which are that cotton is marketed through channels which are most economical. The average cotton trader protects himself from market fluctuation by hedging, and relies for his income, not on the wild fluctuations of the market, in which it may be easier to make a loss than a profit, but on the narrow movements of the basis for actual cotton, or on very small margins indeed between his buying and selling. A merchant who buys his cotton in the interior, and sells it simultaneously in Bombay, and makes 1/4 to 1/2 per cent clear margin considers himself lucky. More often than not such margin is non-existent.

Similarly an exporter who makes 1/2 per cent in his sale of cotton abroad may consider himself fortunate The reasons for this state of things are two-fold. Indian cotton has to compete in the world's markets, and the world's spinners buy whichever cotton appears to them cheapest,—taking both price and quality into consideration. Any inflamation of the cost of Indian cotton by taxes or high charges or larger profits of middlemen would be a handicap to it in the world's markets, and would reduce the meagre income of the cotton grower still further.

Further, the proceeds of fresh taxation could best be utilised in genuine nation-building activities. Mere redistribution of wealth might mean ultimately greater poverty for all. And this is what the cotton trade wants.

A STAPLE INDUSTRY

There are, therefore, special reasons why the Cotton Trade should avail itself of the first op-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Gokak Workers See Munshi

Home Minister's Advice To Make Representation To Gangadhar Rao

BELGAUM, Sept. 5.

The Hon. Mr. K M Munshi, Home Minister, who left Belgaum yesterday received a deputation of the Gokak mill workers at the Gokak railway station and heard their representations. The deputationists travelled with the Minister for some distance.

The Minister is understood to have explained to them the Government's policy and directed the deputationists to report any grievances they may have to Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, who will communicate them to the Government and to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier.

The deputationists agreed to act according to Mr. Munshi's advice. —A. P.

TUKARAM SCORES

International Award For Indian Film

VENICE, September 4.

The Indian film, "Saint Tukaram", was among the three special mentions awarded in the International Film Competition. —Reuter.

MASS RALLY OF CALCUUTA WORKERS

Demand For Fundamental Rights

CALCUTTA. Sept. 5.

There was a Mass Rally of workers of Calcutta and its suburbs numbering about 50,000 at the base of Ochterloney Monument this evening to voice their grievances, demand fundamental rights and protest against the alleged non-fulfilment of the assurances given to jute strikers by the Premier and the Labour Minister on which the strike involving about 2,00,000 workers was called off.

This was followed by a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Resolutions demanding the unconditional release of political prisoners and detenus and the repatriation of the Andamans prisoners, sympathising with China in her struggle against Imperialism and urging the Congress to organise an All-India China Day, were adopted.

Mr Sarat Bose addressing the gathering assured the wholehearted support of the Congress to the demands of workers who really formed the foundation of Swaraj. The Congress he added, would always stand by their side as it knew that the real freedom for which it was struggling would come through peasants and workers.

There were elaborate police arrangements.—United Press.

JAPANESE WAR LORD'S BOAST

Troops Will Settle Chinese Problem

Gen. Sugiyama Protests Against Third Party Intervention

TOKIO, Sept. 5.

A speedy and conclusive settlement of the China question so as to give no chance or occasion for intervention by a third party must be sought, said General Sugiyama, the Japanese War Minister in instructions to war officials.

He added that the key to the solution lay in the military success of the Japanese troops.

MASS MOBILISATION

SHANGHAI, September 5.

Japan is in the grip of an unprecedented war fever, according to foreigners arriving here. A Russian ex-officer says mass mobilisation is proceeding in Japan reminiscent of Russia in Great War.

The entire garrisons are leaving for China. Ordinary railway communications have been almost brought to a standstill owing to heavy troop movements.

Thousands of office workers are informing their employers that they have been drafted for service in China.—Reuter.

SECURITY OF TENURE

U. P. Govt.'s Plan To Rehabilitate Peasants

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

Under Rule 23 of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly Rules, the Governor has been pleased to order the publication in the official gazette (since published) a bill known as the United Provinces Stay of Proceedings of 1937.

The objects and reasons of the bill 'inter alia' state that two committees have been appointed to examine the existing laws affecting the economic condition of the peasantry and propose measures for their relief.

The Committees will meet in October and submit the recommendations by the end of December next. They will include proposals for grant of hereditary rights to tenants, for restriction on ejectment particularly on account of accumulated arrears of rent.—United Press.

Governor Gives Assent To Court Of Wards Act

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

A bill to amend the U. P. Court of Wards Act (IV of 1912) has got assent from the Governor, making the auditing of the accounts of estates under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, obligatory and subject to the control of Government.—United Press.

Notice To Readers

To-day being Parsi New Year day, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

WOMAN WITH CHARKA IN ASSEMBLY ROOMS

Madras Minister Invites M.L.A.'s To Witness Demonstration

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

An old woman was noticed sitting in one of the rooms of the Madras Legislative Assembly spinning on the "Charka" this morning, without having the least idea that, she had been cited by a Minister as testimony to the soundness of the grant of two lakhs of rupees in the current budget for promoting hand-spinning.

Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, invited the members of the House to witness the demonstration which the old lady was giving, and see for themselves if providing a means of livelihood to such individuals was not a worthy object.—United Press.

1,000 FRANC BONDS TO BE ISSUED

French Treasury Decree

PARIS, Sept. 5.

An official decree announces the issue to-morrow of thousand franc five per cent. five or ten year Treasury Bonds and 940 francs for conversion of the remaining seventeen million sterling four and a half per cent 1934 bnnds.—Reuter.

MISSION FOR PEACE IN ORIENT

Japanese Policy In China Explained

TOKIO, Sept. 5.

In the Diet, Prince Konoye said that Japan's policy was to seek reconsideration and abandonment by the Chinese Government of anti-Japanism. The utmost patience was exercised until an outburst of uncontrolled anti-Japanese sentiment demonstrated the impossibility of settling differences in a passive manner. Japan was forced to deal a firm and decisive blow in order to cause the Chinese Government to reflect upon the error of its ways. The Japanese action was not directed against the Chinese people, but against the Chinese Government and armies. The only measure that could be adopted by Japan at present was to administer a thoroughgoing blow which would cause the Chinese army to lose the will to fight. In the event of persistent and stubborn resistance Japan was fully prepared for protracted hostilities, until her mission of establishment of peace in the Orient was accomplished.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE

Baron Hirota declared that Japan has no other objective other than to see a happy and tranquil North China and all China freed from the danger of the recurrence of calamitous hostilities and Sino-Japanese relations so adjusted as to enable Japan to carry out the above-mentioned policy.

The Navy Minister expressed his regret at the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugessen and said that the Japanese Government would take suitable measures in that connection when full investigation was completed.—Reuter.

BLOCKADE EXTENDED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

Vice-Admiral Hasegawa has issued a proclamation extending the blockade against Chinese shipping from Chinwagtao to Pakhoi. Tsingtao and "waters belonging to leased territories of Third Powers" presumably meaning Hongkong and Macao, will be excepted from the proscribed zone. It is emphasised that foreign shipping is not involved. —Reuter.

CHINESE SHIP SUNK

TOKIO, Sept. 5.

The Japanese warships yesterday ordered a Chinese vessel in "the prohibited area" to heave to and sent a tender with a Lieutenant to inspect it. The Chinese fired wounding the Lieutenant and killing a seaman in the tender, whereupon the warship fired and sank the Chinese ship.—Reuter.

SHIPPING IN CHINESE WATERS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

The Japanese Naval authorities announce that they reserve the right to hail all merchant vessels within Chinese waters in order to ascertain their identity and also request all foreign shipping companies to inform them of the movements of their vessels in Chinese waters.—Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYER FOR AMOY

HONGKONG, Sept. 5.

H. M. S. "Diamond" has been ordered to Amoy immediately to protect British interests there, which are threatened by recurring Japanese attacks on Amoy forts.

Well-informed circles state British and Americans in Amoy are preparing for immediate evacuation.—Reuter.

TIDE TURNS IN FAVOUR OF CHINA

(Special Cable)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

The Sino-Japanese conflict has entered on its 24th day with neither side able to claim mas-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted educated bride under 30 by Brahmin Professor of Commerce, well-settled in business. No dowry or caste restriction. All refinements provided. Box No. 8989, "Bombay Chronicle".

Famous Bhatia Architect, of Bombay, aged 27, healthy, established, invites correspondence, from highly educated Bhatia ladies, views marriage. Box No. 8984, "Bombay Chronicle."

Vegetarian Hindu Youth desires to marry the girl aged eighteen to twenty. Should be smart social and cultured, competent in domestic science. Nationalist views, simplicity essential. Send latest photo. Apply Box No. 8986 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—(1) An Honorary Surgeon, (2) An Honorary Physician at the State General Hospital Baroda. Registered Medical Graduates with qualifications not less than M. D. & M. S. of Bombay or M. R. C. P. (Lond.) & F. R. C. S. (Eng.) should apply to the Chief Medical Officer Baroda State with testimonials as to the previous work done by them and honorarium expected. (6756)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly, gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi, 6. (8949)

Wanted candidates for Radio, Electrical, Wireless, Telegraph and Commerce. Reduced Fee. Recognised examinations. Railfare paid. "Guide" on annas two.—Royal College, (E), Dadar, Bombay. (——4)

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. M. 5164 of 1937.

THE SYNDICATE of this University have fixed the 11th October, 1937 as the last date for the receipt of applications for the recognition or for the renewal of recognition of schools for the purposes of the Matriculation Examination of 1939 under O. 157A. Applications must be made in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10 for each application. No application received after the above date will be entertained under any circumstances.

Copies of the form of application and a copy of the Matriculation Blue Booklet containing among other things the conditions which a school has to satisfy before it can be recognised can be had on a written application addressed to the Registrar, with a remittance of As. 8.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
Registrar,
University of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd September 1937.

(6757)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO., LTD.
Foras Road,
Bombay, dated 26th August, 1937.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1937, at 3 P.M. (S.T) at the Registered Office of the Company, Foras, Road, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1937.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the donation of Rs. 250 to King George V Memorial Fund.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the SHARE-TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1937 to THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1937, both days inclusive.

For The Board of Directors,
A. H. WADIA,
Director.

6760.

MAHURA FLOWERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,00,000 Bengal maunds of Mahura Flowers from (1) British districts in Gujerat, (2) Adjoining Indian States and (3) Central Provinces and other British India provinces, to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the year 1937-38. The prescribed form of tender, the conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2 for a duplicate set.

2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on the 27th of September, 1937.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1937.

6750.

Public Notices

THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEEING of the Shareholders of THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1937, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) That this Meeting approves of and sanctions the division by the Liquidator among the Shareholders of this Company in specie of the Shares of The Associated Cement Companies Limited, to which this Company is entitled so far as such division may be practicable.
(2) This Meeting approves of the proposals for division in specie of the Shares of The Associated Cement Companies, Limited, to which this Company is entitled among the Shareholders of this Company as outlined in the circular letter of the Liquidator dated the 3rd September 1937 and hereby authorises the Liquidator to carry the same into effect with such modifications thereto as the Liquidator may from time to time deem necessary in the interests of the Shareholders and for proper division of the assets amongst the Shareholders.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1937.
For The United Cement Co. of India Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
D P. SETHNA,
Liquidator.

Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
6759.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 15th October, 1937.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. **Earnest Money of Rs. 250 should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered without such receipt.** The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores".

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal, dated, 1st September, 1937.

(6742)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1400 of 1937,

LAXMIBAI, wife of Janardan Keshav Haldankar and Others ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) JANARDAN KESHAV HALDANKAR, (2) LILA JANARDAN (3) KAMLA JANARDAN, (4) VIMLA JANARDAN and (5) PREMA JANARDAN ..... Defendants.

To,
JANARDAN KESHAV HALDANKAR, Esq.
Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made before his Lordship Mr. Justice Engineer on TUESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1937, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) for an Order that: pending the hearing of the suit, the 1st plaintiff or some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the joint family property mentioned in the Plaint, with all necessary powers and for payment of a sum of Rs. 150 or such other sum to the 1st plaintiff for maintenance of the plaintiffs and Defendants 2 to 5 and other relief and special leave to serve this notice under Rule 347 of the High Court Rules has been obtained and the affidavit of Bai Laxmibai and Sagarmal Ganeshmal dated 3rd September 1937 will be used in support of the said application.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1937.

KANTILAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

6758.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client Mr. HARICHAND VRAJLAL VYAS has LOST the title-deeds of his property, situate at Mahim, bearing Street No. 416 and whoever finds the same is requested to deliver the same to the undersigned.

All persons are hereby warned against dealing with said title-deeds or with the property.

Our client is now the sole owner of the said property and he will not be responsible if any person wrongfully deals with the said title-deeds or the property.

PATHARE & LILADHAR.
Attorneys for Mr. Harichand Vrajlal Vyas.

6754

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1360 of 1937.

GULAMHUSEIN KARIMJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name and style of A. G. Karimji Calcuttawala at Gulalwadi, Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay for self and on behalf of all other creditors of Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy deceased. ... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) JENABOO, widow of Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy, (2) KHATIZABAI, daughter of the said Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy, (3) FATTUBAI, daughter of the said Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy and (4) ASMABAI, daughter of the said Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

To
The Creditors of Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy, deceased.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order herein, dated 25th day of August, 1937. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiff against the abovenamed defendants on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy deceased, praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said Haiderbhoy Huseinbhoy may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court;
(b) That for the purpose aforesaid all inquiries may be made accounts taken and directions given as to this Honourable Court may seem just and necessary;
(c) That the defendants abovenamed may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff out of the estate of the said deceased, come to their hands, the said sum of Rs. 15,501-4-9 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from the date of the filing of the said suit till judgment, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment;
(d) That a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the entire estate of the said deceased including the books of account of the said business and also of the furniture fixtures and other goods and articles contained in the said house at Dhaboo Street;
(e) That the said defendants, their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with or otherwise disposing of the said estate, furniture, fixtures, goods, etc., and the books of account mentioned in the prayer, (d) above;
(f) For interim injunction and interim Receiver in terms of prayers, (d) and (e) above;
(g) That the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for, and
(h) For such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND THAT the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 22nd day of September, 1937.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

Messrs GHULAMALI NOORANI and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The 3rd day of September, 1937.

(6761)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. B-3351 for 5 shares Nos. 161,251, to 161,255 in the Reserve Bank of India issued in the name of the undersigned and the undernoted share certificates for 2 fully paid and 18 (Rs. 125/- paid up) shares in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) have been LOST or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Banks concerned and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Share certificates in any way.

No. of share Certificates	No. of shares	Distinctive Numbers.	Originally issued in the name of	Last endorsed in the name of:—
Fully paid shares				
5999	1	42670	The British India Corporation, Ltd.	The undersigned Mrs. BAKHTAVER DARASHAW NARIMAN
17674	1	46276	Edward Gawthorne	
Partly paid shares				
P. 18830	2	176081/82	The undersigned	
P. 18495	9	214283/91	Lt.-Col. William James Niblock, I. M. S.	
P. 18434	2	190572/3	Keshavlal Punjalal Mehta.	
P. 12552	2	187199/200	Rustamji Dhanji bhai Sethna	
P. 14181	2	175250/51	Bai Rattanbai Wd. of Jamnadas Narsee	
P. 11887	1	164344	Miss Gorda Rustomji Aga	

BAKHTAVER DARASHAW NARIMAN
22-24, Gogha Street, Fort, Bombay.

6755.

Auction Sales

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.

Sale by the undersigned of household furniture, safes, etc. at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the property of the late Mr. R. Bedford deceased and others comprising:—

Blackwood carved cupboard, book case and a lot of about 118 books, chest of drawers, writing tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, electric gramophone, card table, show case, telescopic dining table, 6 rexine lined chairs, jacobean sideboard, book shelf, glassware, crockery, and similar other household articles.

2 double door Godrej Safes size 54" x 41" x 27" and 53" x 39" x 26".

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of Complete Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield Sets, Fireproof Safes, etc.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the corner of Medows and Hamam Street, Fort, of Complete Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Zunda Cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej and other Safes, Chesterfield Sets, Remington Typewriter, etc., BANKER & CO.

Just a Soldier's way of loving a maiden!

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"CAPTAIN KIRTIKUMAR"

A SAGAR PICTURE

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KRISHNA KUMARI,
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Directed by:
C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

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Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
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Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

4 SHOWS TO-DAY
at 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m,
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PRABHAT'S MOST POPULAR PICTURE
now in

39TH WEEK

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CENTRAL

To-day Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

A romantic story of a Maratha Warrior of heroic blood.

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

The 9th Week

at

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

SPECIAL SHOW ON THURSDAY FOR LADIES
At 2 p.m. at Concession Rates

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO KATHIAWAR

Yarn Collection Valued More Than Coin

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

"From 2 lakhs of fine handspun yarn on the 67th Jayanti, and 16 lakhs on the 68th Jayanti to 20 lakhs, this time is not a small achievement. What is possible for Rajkot, to do is in no way impossible for any place in India. If all places were to vie with one another in this achievement, Swaraj which hangs on cotton thread will not be difficult of accomplishment. My faith in Khaddar as the most potent means of the economic regeneration of India, 20 years ago, is being strengthened from year to year. It has received no set-back".

In these words is couched the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the Gandhi Jayanti Celebration Committee. The celebration comes on on September 25.

HARIJAN WORK GOES ON.

The most recent report of the Queen Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangh shows that it finances the activities of 31 Harijan schools providing education to 1,400 students, and 2 Harijan Ashrams; it extends scholarships to Harijan students studying in secondary schools, helps weavers with a loan of handlooms, to take out their means of livelihood, relieves the heavy indebtedness of Harijans with the co-operation of municipalities and runs six co-operative societies. There are 153 wells and provision is also made for the training of Harijans in the manufacture of Khaddar.

MESSAGE TO KATHIAWARIS

As desired by Chhaganlal Joshi, Secretary of the Sangh, Mahatma Gandhi has issued an appeal to Kathiawaris all over India which is published in "Harijan Bandhu". Gandhiji, in course of the appeal says, "I cannot but write on my Jayanti without hesitation I would have forgotten it totally if India had not taken to its celebration in such seriousness. Any amount of funds for Khaddar and Harijan uplift work will have little attraction for me. The A.I.S.A. which started with small capital has manufactured Khaddar worth Rs. 4 crores and distributed Rs. 3 crores among Indian villages. In the same way, Harijan uplift work must be expedited. It is a penance which pays several fold. London your purse strings and contribute not with the stingy fist of a miser but with handfuls, why in Rajkot Rashtriya Shala alone and not anywhere else? I value contributions in yarn more than in coins as the former implies both manual labour and cash earned by the sweat of the individual brow. Hence I exhort every Kathiawari irrespective of caste, creed or colour to contribute his mite to these collections.

KATHIAWAR'S MARITIME PROBLEM

The recent visit of Sir Latimer, Resident, W. I. S. A. to Dire in company of Mr. Sequera, Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State, during the former's visit to Junagadh, is significant. It is understood that the Government of India wants strict vigilance over excise duty through these ports, to restrict smuggling, to open new customs centre and to get a control over these ports, before finally securing Princes' acquiescence to the entry into the All-India Federation.

BANNED UNDER PRESS ACT

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Punjab Government has proscribed the following publications and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from the same, on the ground that they contain matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931 read with Section 16 (h) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XXIII of 1932:—

(1) The pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Misrji Insan Ke Libas Men", by Shri Prem Chandra, Sant Nagar, Lahore, printed by him at the Hindu Art Press, Paisa Akhbar Street, Lahore, and published by him for the Sahitya Webhag, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Guru Datt Bhawan, Lahore;

(2) The book in Urdu entitled "Jabi Pistol" written and published by Shri Prem Chandra, Arya Sewak, Guru Datt Bhawan, Lahore and Printed by him at the Nazi Press, Lahore;

(3) "Arya Samaj ki Nak Men Nakel," a pamphlet in Hindi written by Badri Singh Tanwar, published by Jai Narayan Sharma Kaushik, Bhiwani, and printed by K. A. Desai at the Ambika Printing Works, City Branch, Bhiwani;

(4) The book in Urdu entitled "Ram Puja Aur Shaitan Ki Talim", written and published by Shri Gopal Misr Haryanwi and printed at the Peshawar Electric Press, Peshawar.—United Press.

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The famous House of
EAU DE COLOGNES

"Tosca" Eau de Cologne, intensely feminine, mysterious and romantic - "Rhinegold" Eau de Cologne, cheerful, cool and mellow - both have the refreshing touch of the classic "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne, famous since 1792.

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Dull, off-colour teeth take on a new sparkle and brilliance. Stains disappear like magic. Try a tube.
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

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AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

I WAS ALWAYS GETTING ILL—until...
ANOTHER ATTACK OF FEVER DEAR
WHAT, AGAIN? I'LL SEND FOR THE DOCTOR AT ONCE
LATER
WE MUST BUILD UP HIS POWERS OF RESISTANCE AGAINST THESE ATTACKS. GIVE HIM HORLICK'S
THEN
ISN'T IT TIME FOR MY HORLICK'S?
YES, THE BOY IS JUST BRINGING IT
SO NOW
I HAVEN'T FELT SO FIT FOR YEARS—THANKS TO HORLICK'S

Fever more often attacks a lowered system

WHEN your powers of resistance are low, you fall an easy victim to any infection. Therefore, keep as fit as possible and avoid enervation by building up your reserves of energy. Nothing will help you to do this as well as Horlick's. Its 100% nourishment replaces energy as it is used up. Take Horlick's at bedtime, and you will wake up fit and ready to face the day.

MADE in a moment, hot or cold, Horlick's is extra delicious when prepared with the Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S BANISHES ENERVATION

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Companies Amendment Bill Of 1937

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sarkar, has, with commendable responsiveness to the representations made for setting right inconsistencies arising out of extensive legislation last year in the field of Company Law, introduced Bill No. 22 last week in the Legislative Assembly and he must be congratulated for the same. However, on a perusal of the said Bill, the only regret is that it is not comprehensive enough to set right many inconsistencies as well as difficulties arising out of provisions, interpretation of which is highly doubtful, other than those mentioned in the said Bill. As the Bill is, however, referred to the Select Committee it is hoped that the Committee will give its due consideration to amending the Act properly.

In this connection it is to be noted that the Bill, as it stands, seeks to rectify some main defects in Amending the Act of 1936 e.g., one relating to Banking Companies, another relating to vacating of office by a Director if he has not acquired qualification shares, and a third one relating to the inconsistency between Section 79 and Regulation 56 in Table A relating to the number of persons entitled to a demand for poll.

A few suggestions are made here relating to amendments of a non-controversial character, which it would be highly advisable to include in the Bill in the interest of the public, in the hope that they will receive proper attention.

(1) Although the Bill corrects the error in Section 86(i) 1(a), the corresponding regulation of Table A viz. 77, which was also amended last year, is not amended and, therefore, the same should also be amended by mentioning Section 85(1) instead of 84(i) therein.

(2) An error which should be rectified is that in Section 34(1), in the middle the words used 'inter alia' are "and subject to provisions of sub-section 4". The use of the words "sub-section 4" is incorrect, for, the reference ought to have been and is intended to be to sub-section 7 and not to sub-section 4. This should be rectified.

(3) A comma should be inserted in Section 109 (e) after the words 'not being a pledge' in order to rectify apparently a printer's error and to express correctly the intentions of the legislature.

(4) In the new Section 153 (a) (5) it appears that by mistake the words "sub-section 4 of Section 153" are used instead of "sub-section 6 of Section 153". This should be rectified.

(5) It is to be noted also that now that there are two procedures for voluntary winding up (1) creditors' winding up and (2) members' winding up. Section 234 and 242 sub-clause (b) ought to be amended by making provision in both the cases for as the Sections stand at present they are in consonance; with the old procedure for winding up. It is also submitted that some provision should be made for the saving of voluntary winding-ups existing on 15th January 1937 when the amending Act came into force like Section 234 which saved winding ups under the Act of 1882 when the Act of 1913 came into force as by the amending Act 2 different types of winding up have been put into force.

(6) It is submitted that as interpretation of Sections 83 (b) (2) and 87 (i) is not sufficiently free from doubts so far as they affect the proportion of Directors and their rotation, (and even the authors of the act last year were not satisfied) the same should be properly amended in order to express the intentions of the legislature in clear and unambiguous manner.

(7) It is submitted that Regulation 78 in Table A which is made compulsory for all companies except private companies other than subsidiary companies, requires considerable alteration in order to set right the doubtful interpretation of making "all directors" retire at the first meeting etc. Sufficient has been written to show that Reg. 78 requires alteration.

Lastly may it be pointed out that making the regulations 79 to 82 in Table 'A' compulsory for private companies other than subsidiary companies is not proper as Regulation 78 is not compulsory and 79 to 82 are merely corollaries to 78.—Yours, etc.,

TANUBHAI DEVIDAS DESAI.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the various letters that have appeared in your paper, I may state that Mr. Arbuthnot was nominated by Government by name and not as Executive Engineer, P.W.D., and as such Government cannot ask him to resign. Mr. Arbuthnot knows full well and so does the Government that his nomination was made purely because he belonged to the P. W. D. It is the duty of Mr. Arbuthnot now to send his resignation to Government. But I am afraid, if he resigned his seat on the Corporation, he would have to do so on the Bombay Port Trust also I understand that Mr. Arbuthnot had already resigned long ago, but Government did not accept the resignation. If this is the fact, one would like to know why Government has not yet accepted Mr Arbuthnot's resignation.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

A Bijapur Protest

A LOVER OF ISLAM.—(Bijapur) protests against the speech made by the Bijapur Muslim representative in the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the recent debate on prohibition, in which the member is alleged to have opposed the policy of prohibition.

Medical Council Elections

ANTI-COMMUNAL LICENTIATE—deprecates the attempts made by certain candidates for the Bombay Medical Council elections to import communal and provincial considerations while canvassing for support.

Worli Improvement

V. M. MENON—Suggests that in view of the growing population of Worli, immediate provision ought to be made there for an elementary school, a hospital and a garden and playground for children.

East Indian Appeal

BASSEINITE—appeals to the leaders of the East Indian community to pay urgent attention to the problem of opening a network of schools from the primary to the higher stages. Provision for agricultural and industrial training is also necessary for the amelioration of the community.

New Seaside Colony At Worli

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Worli the northernmost corner of Bombay is rising in importance as a residential quarter facing due west open to all the most saluorious breezes with open prospect of the Arabian Sea upto the Southernmost point of the Island of Bombay. Since the middle of 1936 and the current year more than a score of up-to-date houses have sprung up and more are expected to come under the building contractors and architects' hands. No doubt people are taking this to turn out to be one of the most fashionable quarters and it is believed, Worli would go to rival, if not supplant, Apollo Bunder, the Reclamation and the Malabar and Cumballa Hill areas.

This long-stretched sea front had lain waste ever since the Worlee outfall was planned 60 years ago. This newly developed area has come to cost Government nearly two and half crores and it is well laid out and building congestion is to be well controlled and scrutinised.

In spite of the salubrity of this area there are certain drawbacks which are perhaps well-known to the numerous lessees. One is the odiferous outfall at the bottle-neck culvert known as Lovegrove Bridge. The removal of this horror has engaged the attention of our city fathers for over three-fourths of a century but no solution of this problem is uptil now found. No doubt, best advice for the purification of the sludge at enormous cost is sought and acted upon, still the nuisance is not abated. While this Lovegrove bugbear of an outfall is threatening at the south end of this Worlee area, a new one is raising its hydra-head at its north end. The lessees do not realise or know where this monster is lurking about. The Suburban Municipalities, viz., Andheri, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Kurla and, in the long run, Juhu are devising their whole outfall to discharge in what is known as Mahim Creek, separating the Dharavi foreshore on the north of our Island from the villages of Coorla and Koly Kalian. It is reported that these Suburban Municipalities are devising means to discharge sludge and detritus by partial purification processes. Have these Municipalities the wherewithals to provide the execution of the project? Despite the best advice and tons of money spent towards its consummation in the course of say 8 or 10 years there is every possibility of the whole coast line of Worlee and Juhu being befouled, so much so that the residents of Worlee houses will not see where to turn.

So it is advisable that all the Worlee lessees should call a meeting with the help of our Municipal Counsellors to devise steps to prevent the outfall of these Suburban Municipalities and put an embargo on this cherished scheme. It is trusted you will draw the attention of Worlee builders to this fact.—Yours etc.,

"J"

Insurance Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though a layman I take the liberty to say how the backbone of the Indian Insurance Bill has been broken deliberately by the Government, and how the Indian companies will hereafter find it difficult to survive. The whole backbone of the Bill lay in Sec. 33, viz., the control of commission to field workers. In the original bill, in para 2 of the above section, Mr. Sen has judiciously sought to control the commission to life insurance canvassers by fixing the maximum limits at 40 per cent. on first years premiums and 5 per cent. on renewals for life insurance, and 25 per cent. in other branches of insurance. Government as well as the European group have probably by a majority carried the deletion of this section. Are we to believe that Government desires that Indian insurance companies, specially the young companies, should be destroyed by permitting a few big companies and European or other foreign companies to give as much as they like as commission? The deletion of this section does not favour any one, but on the other hand will defeat the purpose of the section regarding rebates brought in by Government. I would rather suggest to our Congress members to throw out the whole bill if the Assembly does not agree to retain this section. They may, if they so desire, make a distinction between agents and chief agents and give to the latter not more than 25 per cent. over riding commission, so that the total cost of life insurance excluding medical fees and advertisement may not exceed 65 per cent. The Congress members should also see that those insurers who have got branch offices in places where they do business should not exceed their branch cost by 25 per cent. This restriction is essential if we want to save our Indian Insurance business from ruin.—Yours, etc.,

LAYMAN.

PERFORMANCE

If you were told about the performance depicted above you wouldn't believe it. If you actually saw it you would be amazed! It is the same in regard to Chevrolet's performance. You must get behind the wheel of one to realise its astonishing capabilities.

Surplus power under accurate control. Amazing instantaneous response to the accelerator pedal. Stability, road worthiness and ease of handling far exceeding your expectations created by mere description.

In CHEVROLET you have the best balance of all desirable performance qualities.

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Refresh YOURSELF WITH A CUP OF *Delicious* COFFEE AT

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CHURCHGATE STREET

Coffee 1 ANNA PER CUP
Meals and refreshments at moderate prices
SERVICE CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE

Issued by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

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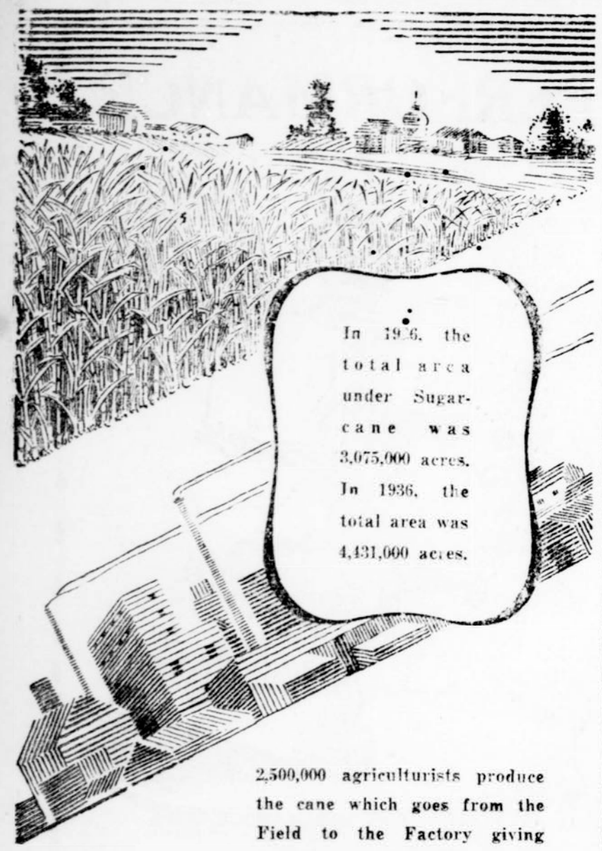
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.



2,500,000 agriculturists produce the cane which goes from the Field to the Factory giving employment to 80,000 factory hands and 2,500 educated youths.

Inserted by The Indian Sugar Mills Association.

EAT MORE SUGAR: IT IS GOOD FOR YOU AND GOOD FOR INDIA

Acceptances For Poona Races

First Race—2-30 p.m.

THE INDIAN NURSERY PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

For Indian Horses, 3 years old only, maidens at the time of starting. W. A.

Silver Spur 7-13; Banco 7-13; Tramontana 7-13; Vandyke 7-13; Hue d'Or 7-13; Naushaba 7-13; Full Faith 7-13; Dagol Mulik 7-13; Cherie 7-13.

Secona Race—3-0 p.m.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs, 4 years old and upwards.

Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7lbs.

Arabs 5 years old and aged to carry 8st. 5lbs.

Arabs 4 years old and aged to carry 8st. 1lb.

Penalty.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10lbs. extra.

Allowance.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7lbs.

(Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Yawir Awar 9-3; White Flower 9-3; Violence 9-1; Amirulmulk 8-7; Mijlat 7-12; Walk Over 7-12; Mahmood Beg 7-12; Chota Sahib 7-8.

Third Race—3-30 p.m.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Karam Allah 9-0; Samra Layali 8-9; Nassirwan 8-2; Blanche 7-11; Yanoos 7-9; Aziza 7-4; Al Hazar 7-4; Green Lawn 7-4; Al Ghazi 7-4.

Fourth Race—4-0 p.m.

THE AUNDH PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Pratap Sinha 9-0; Nouste Henric 8-12; Pegasus 8-11; Essex Lad 8-9; Hill Note 8-7; Sanker 8-7; Prince Philippa 8-6; Rimmon 8-5; Wagon Hill 8-0; Consols 8-0; Sea Battle 7-12; The Right Man 7-12; Little Broncho 7-5.

Fifth Race—4-30 p.m.

THE GALWAY PLATE.
Distance—1-1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Flinty 9-4; Etessam 9-4; Ballylinch 9-0; Devastate 8-13; Winning Post 8-9; Cash 8-8; Shelley 8-2; Sherwood 8-4; Royal Task 8-2; Heritance 8-2; The Grove 7-12.

Sixth Race—5-0 p.m.

THE BURNETT PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,250; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Fearless Prince 9-2; Casino 8-11; Flying Glance 8-7; House of Lords 8-7; Grand March 8-5; Dinos 8-0; High Hill 8-0; Argyll 8-5; Cheap Jack 8-2; Irish Broadcast 8-2; Ecclesiastic 8-0; Royal Prince 8-0, Harem 7-12; Thermometer 7-12; Desert Hero 7-12; Ootman 7-9.

Seventh Race—5-30 p.m.

THE TRIAL PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mas d'Antibes 9-2; Synagogue 9-2, Cercello 7-11; Hesperitus 7-4, His Lordship 8-9; Cardinal 8-9; Inflation 8-0; Bouldnor 7-4; Silver Plated 8-0; Gay Lover 7-12.

Eighth Race—6-0 p.m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Ajwad 9-4; Subah 8-3; Rajput 9-4; Hakim Pasha 8-12; Forat 8-12; Fair Play 8-10; Ghoj al Sa'ad 8-9; Gay Life 8-8; Ace of Hearts 8-2; Kutub 8-4; Mahboobat Tariq 8-2; Gold Fish 8-0; Kanda 7-12; Orient 7-11; Havana 7-11; Ingel Tara 7-10; Nickle 7-9.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Higgins Holds Strong Hand In Trial Plate

(By "SENEX".)

2-30 p.m. THE INDIAN NURSERY PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

TRAMONTANA	 1
FULL FAITH	 2
HUE D'OR	 3

3-0 p.m. THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

VIOLENCE	 1
WHITE FLOWER	 2
AMIRULMULK	 3

3-30 p.m. THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—1 Mile.

KARAM ALLAH	 1
SAMRA LAYALI	 2
AZIZA	 3

4-0 p.m. THE AUNDH PLATE.—1 Mile.

PEGASUS	 1
PRATAP SINHA	 2
THE RIGHT MAN	 3

4-30 p.m. THE GALWAY PLATE.—1 1/4 Miles.

THE GROVE	 1
ETESSAM	 2
FLINTY	 3

5-0 p.m. THE BURNETT PLATE.—1 Mile.

HOUSE OF LORDS	 1
ROYAL PRINCE	 2
FEARLESS PRINCE	 3

5-30 p.m. THE TRIAL PLATE.—1 Mile.

SYNAGOGUE	 1
CERCELLO	 2
MAS D'ANTIBES	 3

6-0 p.m. THE SEISTON PLATE.—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

MAHABOOBAT TARIQ	 1
NICKEL	 2
FAIR PLAY	 3

DOUBLE.—

KARAM ALLAH
and
HOUSE OF LORDS

TREBLE.—
THE GROVE SYNAGOGUE
and
MAHBOOBAT TARIQ.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST TROPHY

Comotti Secures Royal Automobile Club Award

DONNINGTON PARK: Sept. 4.

Comotti, driving a French Darracq car won the Royal Automobile Club's 312 miles International Tourist Trophy race.

TIME: 4 hours 35 minutes 27 seconds.

The average speed is 68.7 miles per hour.

SECOND: Lebegue driving a Darracq.

TIME: 4 hours 35 minutes 40 seconds. The average speed was 67.6.

THIRD: Prince Birbangse of Siam driving a German Frazer Nashbrow.

TIME: 4 hours 41 minutes 1 second. The average speed is 66.1.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S FEATHER WEIGHT TITLE

LONDON: September 4.

At Johannesburg, in a twelve round contest, Peter Sarron retained the World's Feather-Weight Title by outpointing Freddie Miller.—Reuter's Special.

League Football

ARSENAL BEAT WOLVERHAMPTON

Sheffield-Wednesday's Draw With Swansea

LONDON, September 4.

The soccer season is only eight days old, yet Arsenal and Notts-county are the only remaining hundred percenters in the English League.

Seventy thousand spectators saw Arsenal defeat Wolverhampton with snappier attack. The Wolves' side forwards finished poorly.

In the first half, Crayston and Milne netted for Arsenal who led two nil at halftime. On resumption, Bastin scored from a penalty and Drake with two headers.

AT MANCHESTER.

The next largest crowd was at Manchester where there was 40,000. An even, defensive play marked the first half, neither side having scored at interval. Manchester became dominant after the interval. Brook scoring in the forty-sixth minute followed by Herd and Bray. Blackpool and Everton both played fast game. During the first half, there was little to choose between them. Neither side had scored at half-time.

On resumption, Everton had the better of the play but Finan scored the winner for Blackpool in the eightieth minute.

CHELSEA'S POOR DISPLAY.

At Westbromwich, the Chelsea players were clever individually but they continue to lack team spirit. The Westbromwich forwards played a more direct game, Mahon and Robbins each scoring for the home team in the first half.

In the second half, Robis and Richardson raised the score to four nil and it was only Woodley's brilliance at Chelsea's goal which prevented a bigger margin.

Charlton's defence was very sound while Liverpool missed chances. Birmingham led two nil at halftime, then Hibbs, England's International goallie, was injured. Bolton was fortunate to win Grimsby bombarding their goal during the last half-hour.

Sheffield Wednesday wasted many scoring opportunities in a drawn match with Swansea.

Stockport lost their hundred per cent record at Barnsley their forwards making no headway against the strong defence of the home team.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following are the results of the League football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 5, Wolverhampton nil; Birmingham 2, Portsmouth 2; Blackpool 1, Everton nil; Brentford 2, Huddersfield nil; Derby 2, Sunderland 2; Grimsby nil, Bolton 1; Leeds nil, Preston nil; Liverpool 1, Charlton 2; Manchester City 3, Leicester City nil; Middlesbrough 2, Stoke 1; Westbromwich 4, Chelsea nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Stockport nil; Blackburn 5, Norwich 3; Bury 2, Plymouth nil; Coventry 1, Burnley nil; Fulham 1, Chesterfield 1; Luton 1, Manchester United nil; Newcastle 6, Sheffield United nil; Nottinghamforest 3, Tottenham 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Swansea 1; Southampton nil, Asanvilla nil; Westham 3, Bradford 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot nil, Notts County 1; Bournemouth 1, Queenspark Rangers 1; Brighton 1, Reading 1; Bristolrovers nil, Mansfield nil; Cardiff 5, Southend nil; Exeter 3, Bristol City 2; Gillingham nil, Watford nil; Millwall 2, Crystal Palace 2; Northampton vs. Torquay (later); Swindon 3, Newport 2; Walsall 2, Claptonorient nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow 1, Gateshead 3; Bradford City 3, Rochdale 1; Carlisle nil, Lincoln 1; Crewe nil, Oldham 1; Halifax 1, Accrington 2; Hartlepools 2, Hull 2, Portvale 1, Darlington nil; Southport 1, Doncaster 3; Tranmere nil, Chester nil; Wresham nil, Newbrighton 1; York 4, Rotherham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Ayr 3, Clyde 3; Celtic 4, Hamilton 2; Dundee 4, Queen of South 1; Falkirk 4, Hearts 2, Hibernians 1, Kilmarnock 1; Motherwell 1, Rangers 1; Partickthistle nil, Arbroath nil; St. Johnstone 3, Morton 2; St. Mirren 4, Queenspark 1; Thirdlanark 2, Aberdeen nil.—Reuter.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 2, 1993.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar, 30, 1356.
Parsi: Farvardin 1, 1307.
Hightide: 0-8; 12-41.
Lowtide: 6-20; 18-47.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Parsi New Year Day: Bank Holiday.

Tuesday, September 7.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Wednesday, September 8.

Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari: Bank Holiday.

Thursday, September 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION

To-day (Monday) being a public holiday (Parsi New Year) there will be no lectures.

MUDDANA VACHANALAYA

The above Karnarese Library has been shifted from 147, Mody Street to 22, Police Court Lane, Fort.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Deferred and daily letter telegrams with China have been suspended until further advice. All services with Hongkong and Macau continue as normal.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Singing Marine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"When you're in Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Head Over Heels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Captain Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Pingala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gulbadan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Day at the Races". Time as usual.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Party Office.

RESERVE BANK CATHOLIC STAFF ASSOCIATION

The third annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Employees of the Reserve Bank of India will be offered on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 9 a.m. at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' FREE DISPENSARY

During the month of August the number of patients treated was males 1,657, females 1,527 and children 1,903: Total 5,087; average per day was 164 and the number of minor surgical operations, etc. 123.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church, behind the Prince of Wales Museum, opposite the Government Dockyard), 134-136, Apollo Street, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs. Kamdar & Co., Solicitors will remove their office from its present premises at Bombay House to Medows House, Medows Street, Fort, as from Tuesday, 7th instant.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga. Mr. Prushotam Tricumdas will preside. Messrs. M. R. Masani, Ashoka Mehta and others will speak on "Congress Ministries and the task ahead".

THE PICTURE THAT HAS STARTLED TWO CONTINENTS!

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C. Aubrey Smith · Virginia Field AND A MAMMOTH CAST

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N.B.—9 anna-tickets for the 6-30 p.m. show to-day can be bought from the Box Office from 9-30 a.m.

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THE MANAGEMENT WISHES ALL ITS PARSI PATRONS A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s
A.M.
11-0 Light Music. Krishna Hukkeri. Assisted by the Orchestra.
Noon.
12-0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
P.M.
2-15 Bindrabani Sarang. The VUB. Indian Orchestra. 2-30 Ghazals and Qawwalis. 1-0 The Club Swing Band. 6-0 An Instrumental Duet. Organ and Clarionet. AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "The Parsi New Year." By A. K. Vesavewala. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Some variety. By Ether Raiders. Assisted by the Station Indian Orchestra. 8-0 Light Music. Master Lahonoo, Nagpore. With the VUB Instrumentalists. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9 0 Talk (English): "Songs of the Country." 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Pianoforte Recital. By Joseph D'Lima. 10-0 The Viennese Dance Orchestra.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
A.M.
7-0 AIR Orchestra. Bilawal. 7-10 Anwar Bai of Agra. Thumri, Ghazals, Geet. 7-45 Alap and Gat Bilaskhani on Surbahar and Sitar. 8-0 Classical Music. By Aftab-i-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan of Baroda. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).
P.M.
12-30 Indian Music. 6-0 AIR Orchestra. Durga. 6-10 Mohammad Afzal. 6-45 Gat Tora. 6-55 Anwar Bai of Agra. Classical and Light Music. 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "The latest in Science." No. 5. By Dr. S. A. Rahim. 8-30 Classical and Light Music. By Ustad Fayyaz Khan of Baroda. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani) 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "New Books". By A. M. Thomson 10-0 Anwar Bai of Agra. Light Music. 10-25 Classical and Light Music. By Ustad Fayyaz Khan of Baroda.

Mysore Programme

(WL 70 and 49.3m.) Frq. 42 and 6.08 Mc/s.
P.M.
7-30 Orchestral Music. 8-0 Mysore News and Market Quotations.

NARIMAN FOR SHOLAPUR

To Defend Ballad-Singers in Appeal

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. K. F. Nariman had to leave on Sunday for Sholapur in response to an urgent call from there to argue a criminal appeal in a quasi-political case, which comes off before the District Judge on 6th. The case has arisen out of political and historical ballad-singing and seven accused one of them Mr. Haribhau Bhandare, a well-known ballad-singer of Maharastra, have been convicted of rioting and other offence and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The case has exicited great interest and excitement not only in Sholapur but whole of Maharashtra.

FELICITATIONS TO CONGRESS MINISTERS

Business Associations' Function On Tuesday

Under the auspices of Grain Merchants, Seed Traders, Dana Bunder Map Committee, Rice Merchants, Bombay Grain Dealers, Sugar Merchants, Mudi Bazar Kariana Merchants, Bombay Kariana Merchants Myrabolum Merchants, Gum Merchants, Bombay Oil Merchants, Indian Oil and Cakes Traders, Bombay Commission Agents, Silk Merchants, Bombay Diamond Merchants, and Metal Exchange Associations a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at Dana Bunder—east side of Masjid Bridge—to offer felicitations to Congress ministers of the Bombay Presidency.

Shri Mahajan Association's Protest

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy by the Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., Bombay:—

Board of Directors, Shri Mahajan Association strongly protest against proposed new slaughter house at Lahore cantonment. Agricultural India having cattle as its mainstay cannot afford its destruction-killing of cattle is highly detrimental to the moral and material progress of India and is absolutely unjustifiable. At a time when efforts for its conservation and improvement are afoot, such proposed Slaughter-House will be fatal to the cause and will wound the religious and humanitarian sentiments of the majority of Indians. The Board, therefore, respectfully urges that Your Excellency will be pleased to cancel licence for the proposed slaughter house at Lahore.

Bhusawal Volley-Ball Tourney

BHUSAWAL, (By Mail).

The annual Volley-Ball Tournament of the Jolly Club, Bhusawal, will be held from 12th to 14th November, 1937, at Bhusawal. The entrance fee for each competing team will be Rs. 3 only, which has to be remitted till the 15th October, 1937. The Tournament is open to all Clubs in East and West Khandesh, and the winning teams will be awarded with the Clubs rolling Shield and Cup.

Further particulars will be available from Mr. S. B. Lakde, Jolly Club, Bhusawal, E. K.

INDEFATIGABLE STATES' WORKER

Funeral Tributes To Late Manishankar Trivedi

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

"In the death of Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, the States' people have lost an indefatigable fighter and a sincere and honest worker. His death was as glorious as his life, and he will ever be an ideal to be pursued, a sort of a beacon light to all those who desire to work for public cause." These were the words which Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the President of the Shiromi Praja Mandal, used very feelingly before the large crowd of friends, relatives and admirers of the late Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, who died last night "in harness" at Hirabaug, while he was moving the resolution against the unwelcome Federation, wherein the States' people have been denied all rights of citizenship and representation. He was making, it will be remembered, a very stirring speech, in the midst of which he collapsed suddenly and died instantaneously of heart-failure. His body was brought this morning to his residence, where friends, admirers and relatives had gathered to pay their last homage to the departed. Amongst those present were the Presidents of the District and the local Congress Committees, Messrs. R. N. Mehta and I. M. Oza, G. D. Bhatt, Amritlal D. Sheth, Sheths Shoorjee Vallabhdas and Sunderdas Morarjee, Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas, Dashrathlal Joshi, Shantilal Shah, the Managing Director of the States' people, Samaldas Gandhi and the staff of the "Janmabhoomi."

The procession wended its way towards the funeral ground through Ansari Road, Tejpal Road, Church Road and Ghodbunder Road.

Mr. Trivedi leaves behind him a widow, a four-year-old young son and a younger brother and a host of friends and admirers.

It is said that his health was shattered by the rigour of the Jail life.

"KAISER-E-HIND" PATETI NUMBER

The "Kaiser-e-Hind" has brought out a sumptuous New Year number and looking to the judicious choice of articles on diverse subjects and the galaxy of writers it will appeal to a wide circle of readers. Among those who have contributed to make it an attractive publication, are the following: Sir Pheroze C. Sethna on "The New Congress Governments," Sir J. C. Coyajee "Economic Planning," Mr. Manu Subedar on "Indian States under Federal Finance," Dr. Taraporewala on "Noshirwan the Great," Mr. H. Chattopadhyaya on "Nijinsky, the God of Dance," Mr. K. R P Shroff on "Stock Exchange Reforms," Mr A P Sabawala on "Urbs Prima in Indis," Dr. Jal Sanjana on 'Hitler Education in Germany." Miss Ratty Patel on "The Pacifist's Problem," and Mr. A M P Karai on "India's Temples of Maya."

The Gujarati section covers a wide range of subjects. To provide such a sumptuous intellectual feast to readers for a paltry sum of annas eight not to mention of free copies to subscribers is a commendable venture.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1937

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on education could not have been particularly helpful to the Premier, who is busy reorganising the entire educational system in the Presidency. It was too vague and desultory to afford real guidance. The need for a radical reorganisation is admitted by all except by a few who like Rao Bahadur Chitale still indulge in the fallacy that because some extra-ordinary Indians like Gokhale and Ranade could rise to eminence by transcending the limitations of the educational system of their time, the system itself is good enough. But not all or many of the critics who lightheartedly denounce the present system have clear notions about the changes that should be effected. During the last twenty years or so, however, certain principles of national education have been more or less clearly defined and gained considerable popularity. It is these principles that the Congresss Cabinets will endeavour to weave into the present system.

Mr. Kher's Announcement

Mr. Kher, who is Minister for Education as well as Premier, announced in the Assembly only some of the reforms he had in view. He naturally confined himself mainly to secondary education as that was the subject of the cut motion that initiated the debate. He said but little about primary education. We have no doubt he will on another occasion make a definite pronouncement on it as it is in this department and also in lower secondary education that Congress will introduce some radical changes. Mr. Kher announced that he would particularly endeavour to make the vernacular, the main medium of instruction, to give a vocational bias to secondary as well as primary education, and to reduce by a year the period of instruction from the first primary to the matriculation standard. These are not at all controversial proposals as they have been now accepted by many recognised educationists. All the three proposals have been very recently supported by Sir A. Abbot and Mr. S. H. Wood, the so-called experts who were imported by the Government of India to make recommendations on vocational education in the country. Though Mr. Kher did not go over the whole range of secondary education, it may be safely presumed that greater attention to physical culture, the compulsory teaching of Hindustani at some stage in secondary education, and the teaching of citizenship will figure prominently in the new system of secondary education in the Presidency.

State And Secondary Education

The severest handicap to every educational reformer in India is the extreme paucity of funds. The position is particularly difficult in the provinces where Congress Cabinets lose crores on account of prohibition and reduction of land revenue. It is natural, therefore, for these Cabinets to explore every possible source of economy in every department. Among other economy measures, Mr. Kher announced his decision to transfer all Government managed high schools and middle schools to private agencies during the next three years. It is true that the transfer will save a few lakhs to Government. But private educational effort has not reached in all districts the high stage that would justify the abolition of all Government high and middle schools throughout the Presidency. In several districts the educational institutions are more or less of a communal character, or are too poor to provide certain necessary but costly courses of instruction, or they may charge too high fees and grant too few scholarships to suit the needs of backward communities. It is, therefore, necessary to proceed cautiously in the direction desired. In any case it is highly desirable that almost every district should possess one higher secondary school, constituting the highest four classes of the secondary course. Such schools must be maintained as models to show how efficiency can be combined with economy. Such schools can be utilised for various miscellaneous cultural purposes which local authorities may find it necessary to promote from time to time. It will be well for the Prime Minister to publish at an early date his detailed tentative scheme of educational reform. It will then be possible to improve it in the light of informed public opinion.

The Hand-Made Paper Industry

In the course of the debates that took place recently in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the proposals of the Congress Ministry for the encouragement of cottage industries doubts were expressed whether Government would be well-advised in incurring expenditure on propping up small industries that were on the verge of extinction. These critics are evidently ignorant of the fact that even to-day in India that are Governments such as those of Hyderabad and Mysore which devote considerable sums of money to the development of cottage industries, such expenditure being justified on the ground that it enables the industries to be reorganized and revivified with the aid of both financial and marketing facilities as also of the skilled technical advice that the Governments of these States make freely available. In H. E. the Nizam's Dominions State support and assistance are granted through a Cottage Industries Institute subsided by the State. One of the principal industries that this Institute and the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam have taken under their protecting wings is the manufacture of paper by hand.

Aurangabad was an important centre of the industry, and since the Hyderabad Government extended its patronage to the industry, it has shown signs of revival. The authorities of the State purchase large quantity of the paper that is turned out, and it is an interesting feature of the social life of the Dominion that hand-made paper is used for Id, Diwali or Christmas cards and also for printing the addresses of distinguished officials and their wives on ceremonial occasions and public conferences. For instance, the addresses of the chairwoman of the Reception Committee and of the President of the recent Women's Conference held at Aurangabad were both printed on hand-made paper as was the address delivered by Her Highness the Princess of Berar at the Tenth Session of the Hyderabad State Women's Conference held last year. This is appropriate enough because as in other cottage industries, women find employment in the manufacture of hand-made paper along with men, and the unit for production is often the family.

In the Bombay Presidency there are at least two centres, Junnar in Poona and Erandol in East Khandesh where the industry has yet survived. But a visit to the centre shows the miserable plight to which it has been reduced. Not only have the numbers of those engaged in the industry gone down from a hundred to hardly half a dozen families but even these few families find it hard to eke out a decent livelihood from the industry, because of lack of support by the public. It is only in the last two years since Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated his campaign for the revival of village industries that the hand-made paper that is turned out at these centres has been receiving some patronage. Such patronage, however, is not enough to put the industry on a stable basis. What is wanted, in addition, is assistance in the marketing of the goods, the provision of funds during the process of marketing and technical guidance in the improvement of tools and processes. Although the new Ministry have not announced their detailed programme for the encouragement of cottage industries it may not be too much to hope that this important industry will be extended, the forms of assistance that it so badly needs.

THE PATETI

Review Of Past Year

(BY ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.)

On New Year days we are too apt to indulge in reminiscent moods. As the Parsi community welcomes the year 1307 the reminiscences of 1306 come back crowding to our mind, laying bare before us a panorama of hues that fail to excite our mirth. The year 1305 was for the Parsis a year full of anxieties, cares and worries from which no community has been immune, due to unprecedented economic depression under which the world groans. As we stand on the threshold of 1307 wondering what the year holds in store for us, our hearts are lifted up in a fervent and hopeful prayer that the New Year may 'ring out' 1306 with its bumper quota of cares and difficulties and that we may 'ring in' happiness, hope progress and prosperity.

Economic Depression

The year 1306 synchronised with the most trying period of economic depression which seemed to have touched rock bottom some six months ago. Along with other communities the Parsi community bore, and let us say bore bravely, the brunt of economic depression. The struggle for existence in a great many cases was a trying one. Unemployment among the Parsis seems actually to have increased since the closing down of some textile mills and firms and with the drastic retrenchments effected everywhere. Trade and commerce of the world have been hit hard by economic forces which 66 nations of the world could not counteract. It is no surprise, therefore, that the Parsi community had its share of the general adversity. Economically, for the Parsi community the year 1306 has been a year of retrogression. The retrogression may not be quite alarming, but still it has been acute enough to rouse the leaders of the community to efforts to remedy the evils and best efforts are now in vogue to diagnose the evils.

Relief To Unemployed

Unemployment has continued and many families have been on their last resources. Hundreds had perforce to set aside their notions of self-respect and do what they never dreamt of doing—apply for relief from charity funds. Some benevolent and seifless leaders were straining every nerve in this humane work of providing temporary relief to families to help them tide over worst periods of economic distress. Others better stationed in life mocked at what they called this, "distribution of doles". Had it not been for the timely relief which many of the charitable trusts funds, and associations are administrating, it is difficult to conceive what the state of some of the families would have been. There is the gruesome story of a thousand Parsi families out of the 10,000 families in Bombay—depending upon the generosity of their co-religionists for their daily livelihood. For those less fortunate among the Parsis, who have had ups and downs, more downs than ups in 1306, our fervent prayer is: May the New Year infuse in their unhappy life greater joy and happiness than they have hitherto had. But as the economic situation was trying, in proportion to the emergency the generosity of the Parsi community found scope for service.

Social Problems

I feel confident the Parsi community with its gifts of commonsense, adaptability and integrity will always preserve a political status of considerable importance. Apart from its economic condition and the part it has played in the evolution of the new Constitution, the Parsi community will remove all sorts of unbecoming disputes and differences among themselves 'inter se' and pay considerable attention to some of its social problems which menaced its very existence. The greatest of these problems is the question of Juddin marriages, in the denunciation of which the entire Parsi community held the memorable meeting some years back. Though some differences had cropped up on some major details, the meeting indicated that the core of Parsi community is sound and the vicissitudes of depression had not allowed its zeal for preservation of the purity of its religion and community to grow any dim. The meeting settled the differences. The Parsi community, therefore, may well claim this as the one prominent landmark in social advancement.

Education

Educationally the community has not made any discerning progress. Perhaps education is a subject wherein it is difficult to gauge progress, except at fairly long intervals. The percentage of literacy which is about 77 has been well maintained. The need, however, of the Parsi youths turning to industrial careers is being increasingly recognised as economic depression is forcing to the fore the problem of our educated unem-

(Continued on page 10 Col. 5)

LONDON LETTER

The Silly Season

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1937.

This is, indeed, the silly season. How, otherwise is one to explain the frenzy of excitement into which the public has been working itself up—with the aid of generous dose of stimulants from the Press—over Robert Taylor, the movie star? For days past, some of the London papers have been devoting columns of space to his life, his charms and his accomplishments, and last evening, when he arrived in London, he was given an amazing reception. "I have been here for twelve years," said a railway official, "but I have never seen anything like this—not even for the arrival of royalty." I can well believe it; for, happening to be at Waterloo station myself, to see a friend off I witnessed a specatcle that strongly reminded me of the hysterical crowds that gather in the neighbourhood of a South Indian temple when the idol is about to be taken out in a procession. They had been waiting—so I was told—for more than two hours, over three thousand of London's spinsters and wives to greet their idol. And as the train steamed in, mounted police were swept aside ...a strong cordon of foot police, linked arm-in-arm, were tossed about like scraps of paper in a gale...helmets were trampled underfoot...hats were knocked off. Wild screams of excitement broke out as the movie star stood on the steps of the train for a moment. "Here he comes." "Robert, we want you." "Robert we love you!" roared the crowd a hundred yards away behind the barriers. But all this effort and struggle was in vain, for surrounded by a solid ring of policemen, the star was smuggled into a goods lift, lowered to the parcels office and bustled into a waiting car.

Farr-Louis Fight

The ballyhoo about the Farr-Louis fight has obscured the fact that one reason why British promoters were at first reluctant about sending Farr to America was their fear for the prestige of the British Empire. "Think," they said, "of the psychological effect of a negro victory over a British champion," and sports writers were hinting that it was a bad thing for the Empire to expose Farr to the risk of being defeated by a coloured man. But as all colonial and subject peoples know, the white man will thrust aside all other considerations when it is a question of money, and Farr decided to go to America, because, as he said, if he managed to beat Louis, he "would be set up for life." and can look forward to a soft time ever after. There is another aspect to this fight that is interesting, and that is the ill-will that it is breeding between Britain and the U.S.A. Farr has made such a bad impression in America that nearly every paper there has been attacking him. Sports writers have freely indulged in sneers and mockery at his expense and contemptuous cartoons have been published showing Farr asleep in the ring. "If meanness is a sign of fighting edge," says the 'New York Sun' "then the challenger was fit for the test even before he did his lick of training. To say that hardly a person with the exception of John Churchill, his guardian, is kindly disposed towards Tommy is not putting it too strongly. His suspicious, distrustful disposition, his arrogance and conceit have turned everyone against the visitor here." This kind of comment has naturally made Fleet Street angry, the net result being to provide us with one more proof that international sport, instead of promoting goodwill etc., only makes for bad blood in these days of high national feeling.

Syed Hossain's Book

Mr. Syed Hossain, who is shortly returning to India, has just published a book entitled, "Gandhi the Saint as Statesman" in which he pays a glowing tribute to the Mahatma. Considerable attention is given to the question of clothes. "So far from Gandhi's scanty attire being a trick of the sensation-monger," the author writes, "or a lapse into eccentricity, it is perhaps the most courageous and cleansing gesture of modern times...As Gandhi put it, it was 'an organic evolution in my life.' How many men are among us who can afford to go about like Gandhi? Only a transparently clean body in the spiritual sense, can afford to have the light of day beat upon it without flinching—neither abashed nor self-conscious." Mr. Syed Hossain discusses the psychology of the naked human body not only in connection with Gandhiji's dress, but also as a criticism of the Western mentality. "In the Western world" he says, "the pendulum seems to swing between the flaunting excesses of nudism and, for men at any rate the cramping artificiality of a convention which has made the attire more important than the body which it clothes." The main objects of the book are to advocate the adoption by the world of the doctrine of Gandhiji in preference to that of either Lenin, Woodrow Wilson or Mussolini, and to describe Gandhiji's life and personality.

Fall Of Santander

The fall of Santander has resulted in an exchange of telegrams between Franco and Mussolini which again tears aside the veil of "Non-intervention" the attempted conquest of Spain, that Italian forces are taking in the attempted conquest of Spain. Italian papers have openly published the names of twelve Italian Generals who are fighting on the Biscayan front, and it is reported that among these twelve is Marshal Badoglio, who was sent to Abyssinia to finish the job that De Bono bungled so badly. The fall of Santander is not taken very tragically in pro-Government circles in Spain. Franco seemed to have scored a decisive triumph in his lightning advance on Madrid; strategically, however he had got himself into a position from which subsequently he has never been able to extricate himself. Exactly in the same way Franco's lightning move on Santander is likely to lead to strategic difficulties from which he will find it difficult to escape. Having taken Santander, prestige demands he push on into the Asturias, the same way as it demanded that he assault Madrid instead of encircling the city. Militarily this is difficult, and if he attempts it he will find himself faced with a winter campaign in a mountainous and hostile region. If, on the other hand, he accepts the compulsion to put strategy before prestige, he will have to halt this attack and besiege the Asturias. In that case, the capture of Santander is of no great importance, and the Government forces will have time to recover and reorganise. The loss of Santander and with it the necessity of maintaining and feeding a huge non-combatant refugee populations, is likely on balance to be of advantage to the Government.

Mr. Ebbutt's Expulsion

There is a story behi... Mr. Ebbutt, the "Times" correspondent's expulsion from Berlin, which has not been generally disclosed. It is connected with the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson's visit to the Nuremberg Congress of the Nazi Party. Hitherto diplomatic representatives of the Western democracies have boycotted this annual function, but plans had been made that this policy should be reversed this year, and that the proceedings of the Congress should be given a good press abroad.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PROHIBITION SPREADS

The Congress policy of prohibition is spreading pretty fast to those provinces where Congress is not in a majority. We have already noted the Punjab Government's sympathy with the policy, though they have not yet formulated any definite programme in the matter. The Bengal Government have just declared their support to prohibition and the Premier is already busy introducing it in a selected area, "following the example of the Chief Minister of Madras". Mr. Huq seems to be quite earnest about it as he formally assured the Assembly that his Cabinet was trying its very best "to carry out a policy of total prohibition during the term of its office". If only the Cabinet is prepared to forego the entire liquor revenue, prohibition is a question of very few years, especially if it adopts Gandhiji's suggestion to utilise liquor revenue only for the purpose of hastening complete prohibition.

AN EMPEROR'S DELUSION

The Japanese Emperor has a unique status in the Japanese State. He is at once a divine incarnation and the constitutional head of Government. It was in the latter position that he addressed the Diet on the Chinese qusetion and it is not strange that he echoed the jingoistic cant of his advisers and Ministers. But the Emperor is suffering under a delusion if he hopes to convince the world that "Japan was always solicitous of attaining peace in East Asia" or that the Japanese forces now spreading destruction and havoc are really engaged in a mission of good-will! Further evidence, if any were needed, of Japan's true intentions is provided by the Budget which the Diet considered, immediately after the Emperor's formal opening speech. A huge war expenditure amounting to over £121 millions has been sanctioned to supplement the already large Army budget and Government are to assume complete control of trade, industry and shipping. All this presages a long-drawn and bloody invasion of China and the only consolation is in the prospects of an economic crisis which Japan is bringing on her head by the crazy adventure in China.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

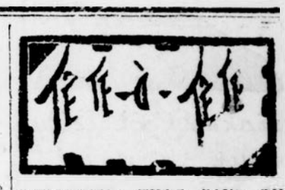
By 70 votes against 51 the Central Legislative Assembly passed Sardar Sant Singh's resolution urging the Government of India "to take immediate steps to effect all possible economies in the Central expenditure, particularly in the Army expenditure, with a view to making ample contributions to the Provincial Governments according to their needs, to enable them to undertake and accelerate the pace of nation-building activities." It would have been better to recommend specifically Indianisation of the Army not only as a source of economy but also as a measure of efficiency and justice to India. But this point was emphasized by almost every Indian speaker. Government representatives themselves admitted that Indianisation would save about ten crores of rupees but it did not suit their interests—they were all non-Indians—to admit that it would also add to the efficiency of the Army.

UNNATURAL.

For a pretty long time the non-Indian officials pleaded that Provincial Governments themselves wanted British troops for internal security. In the past Provincial Governments were quite capable of holding such a view, being constitutionally irresponsible. But Mr. Asaf Ali made it clear, on the strength of letters he had received from many Premiers, that the majority of the Provinces to-day did not want British troops at all. As regards efficiency, the Defence Secretary, Mr. Ogilvie, argued that "a mixture of British and Indian troops had been found to give the best value for the money". But surely he would not support such a mixture for internal security in Britain. It would be unnatural there. It is unnatural here. It has got to be tolerated till we contrive to do without it. Government's spokesmen urged that further economy in the Army expenditure, either by a reduction in British troops or otherwise, was out of the question. Government may have their way for a time because they are constitutionally irresponsible. But how long can they go on flouting universal public opinion?

THE LATE MR. TRIVEDI.

Public life in the Presidency is distinctly the poorer by the death of Mr. Manishankar Trivedi, who passed away in tragic circumstances on Saturday night. Mr. Trivedi was one of the most devoted and self-less workers in the cause of the Indian States subjects, and it was peculiarly touching that death overtook him while he was literally in harness and participating in a function organised by the Shirohi State Praja Mandal. As the General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, he lost no opportunity of voicing the grievances and vindicating the rights of "Indian India." Mr. Trivedi was also editing the "Janmabhoomi" with great distinction. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.



INTENTIONS THAT PAVE THE WAY TO ....

TOKIO, Sept. 4

Opening the Diet, the Emperor declared that Japan was always solicitous of attaining peace in East Asia, by means of mutual Sino-Japanese co-operation. He regretted that China had failed to understand Japan's true intentions and had indulged in provocations which had led to the present incident. He praised the Japanese troops and said that they intended only to persuade China to reconsider her attitude, and thereby establish peace in East Asia.

—Reuter.

* * *

Mr. Satyamurti asked the Finance Member if he 'honestly' believed that Britain was 'defending India out of the benevolence of her heart."

Such embarrassing questions, we submit, are most unfair and unchivalrous. And someone could rightly protest against Mr. Satyamurti's insistence on the Minister saying something "honestly" as an "unparliamentary" procedure.

* * *

Referring to the Frontier policy in the Central Assembly Colonel Parsons said the Government were following the best course, "namely, to go into the tribal area and interfere as little as possible."

It did not occur to him, evidently, that a still better course could be not to go into the free tribal area at all.

* * *

The Grand Mufti of Palestine has sent an invitation to President Jawaharlal Nehru to visit the Holy Land and thanked him on behalf of the Arabs for his sympathetic views regarding the Palestine problem.

Mr. Jinnah should now come out with a prompt repudiation questioning the Grand Mufti's right to invite the Congress President to a Muslim country without his permission.

* * *

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Progress Party), speaking in the Bombay Assembly, said there was nothing wrong with the present system of secondary education and in support of his contention he cited the names of Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Justice Ranade.

But why should he forget to mention his own name and the names of other distinguished ornaments of the "Progress" Party? Modesty or discretion?

* * *

He described the main purpose of national education as "teaching reverence to God, King and country," which, according to him, characterized the old system.

This, we may point out to him, is sheer plagiarism—the formula of triple loyalty being the copyright maxim of Lord B.-P. and his Scout movement.

* * *

"If there was any change necessary in the present system of secondary education," said the Progress Party member, "it was to take it back to the old days."

Progress—in reverse gear!

* * *

According to a Rome report "no new agreements are expected to emerge from Signor Mussolini's visit to Herr Hitler next month."

There is nothing, however, to stop them from rejoicing over the happy results of their past and present agreements—in Abyssinia and Spain.

* * *

At the recent session of a Mock Parliament held under the auspices of two local associations a Bill was moved by a woman Minister holding the portfolio—or should one say, the vanity bag?—of the department of "Personal Beauty" which sought to abolish all forms of ugliness, including ugly human beings. The horrible prospect was, however, eliminated by an adverse vote.

The rejection of the Bill by a large majority is ascribed by an unreliable informant to the clear strategy of the opposition in circulating some mirrors among the woman members of the audience.

* * *

By the way the mere male is now wondering what form Eve's attack on his existence will take next time.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) It is not possible for the Government of India to reduce expenditure on the Army because of the impending ascendance of the Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province.

(2) Doctor Collaco made an "impassioned appeal" to the Bombay Government to save the thirty lakhs which the introduction of prohibition would cost them and to spent it instead on medical measures to remove the unhealthy effects of the absence of prohibition!

U. S. Protest Against Peel Report

World-wide Support To Palestine Arabs

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Palestine still continues to receive daily hundreds of messages and telegrams from Muslims throughout the world, supporting the Arab cause in Palestine and condemning the British plan of partition of the land.

FROM ALL OVER WORLD

Fortyone messages have been received from 41 towns and villages of Tunis in Algeria expressing the peoples' full sympathy with the Palestine Arabs and protesting against the Peel Commission Report.

A big meeting was held in Buenos Ayres (Argentina) when all the Arabs of Argentina were present and expressed deep indignation at the partition scheme and sent a message to the Grand Mufti of Palestine, supporting him in his bold stand. They sent cables to the authorities in London and Geneva giving expression to their views in the matter.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY

Hundreds of messages have been received by His Eminence from India. The Arab Press has published extensively most of the proceedings of and resolutions passed at meetings held in various parts of India in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine. Protest meetings held in Lahore, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Rangoon, Surat, and other prominent Indian places find a prominent place in Arab newspapers. They have also published the speeches and views expressed by Maulana Zafarali Khan (Editor of the Lahore "Zamindar"), Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Maulana Husseini Ahmed Madani, Maulana Shaukat Ali and hundreds of other prominent Indian Mussalmans, as well as hundreds of other well-known Indians who have all strongly criticised the British plan of partitioning of Palestine and expressed their full sympathy and support in the Arab cause.

The Grand Mufti of Palestine has also received hundreds of messages from all over Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Morocco, Africa and other places.

U. S. SUPPORT

The Arab Association of New York (comprising of Muslim and Christian Arabs) have also expressed their resentment against the partition scheme and promised His Eminence to do all in their power to assist him in his cause. Over fifty prominent Americans from different parts of the United States have sent a Memorandum to President Roosevelt, in which they support the demands of the Palestine Arabs against the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. It is stated that the contents of the Memorandum have been extensively published in the American papers.

SYMPATHY FOR IRAQ

The Grand Mufti of Palestine has sent a message to Premier Hikmat Suleman of Iraq (subsequently resigned), expressing his regret and deep sympathy and conveying his condolences in the death through outrage on General Bakri Sidki, Commander of the Iraqian Army, and Mahomed Ali Jawab Chief of the Iraqian Air Force. In reply, the Iraqian Premier has thanked His Eminence for his kind message and at the same time adding that he (Hikmat Suleman) would do his utmost in furtherance of the Arab cause in Palestine.

A group of Indian Muslims, on their way to London, paid a visit to the Grand Mufti of Palestine, who honoured them at a special party, when Mahomed Akbar from Afghanistan (who was accompanying the group) was also present. The guests made speeches wholeheartedly supporting His Eminence and sympathising with the Arabs of Palestine.

U. S. ARABS TO CONFER

The Arab Association of New York invited all the prominent American journalists to a party and explained to them the true significance of the Arab case in Palestine and dispelling the false propaganda carried on by the Jews and United States. It is understood that a special conference of all Arabs in America (both Muslims and Christians) will be held shortly in New York in connection with the Royal Commission Report on Palestine, when prominent American leaders and [illegible] will be invited.

NAZI MENACE IN S. AMERICA

Brazilian Press Appeals To Govt. To Take Urgent Measures

RIO DE JANEIRO: September 5.

Brazilian newspapers are demanding that urgent measures be taken against the activities of German National Socialists in Brazil and point out that the duty of the Government is to prevent any diminution in national sovereignty which they state has been threatened by a political organisation of foreigners.

The two southernmost States of Brazil contain large German settlements which maintain close contact with the Fatherland and German is the only language understood in some districts. Recently a Nazi representative was sent to Brazil with full powers.—Reuter.

U. S. REPRESENTATION AT NAZI CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Mr. Cordell Hull has announced that the objections of the American Ambassador Mr. Dodd to the United States official representation at the Nazi Party Congress at Nurenberg have been overruled.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin will attend the Congress in the absence of Mr. Dodd in America.—Reuter.

BACKING FASCIST WAR-MONGERS

British Labour Will Launch Attack On Govt. Policy

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

In an article headed "Backing Fascist War-Mongers" the "Daily Mail" Labour Correspondent writes:—

Munition makers will condemn the Government re-armament programme when the T. U. C. meets at Norwich on September 6. The Amalgamated Engineering Union will lead the attack.

This Union, which provides the skilled men to make arms, will move "that this Congress condemns the Government's Arms Programme and declare that the main danger of war arises from the aggressive war aims of the Fascist Powers.

"It recognises that only a strengthening of the League of Nations, based on the closest co-operation between Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. can check the Fascist war-mongers."

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

They realise that collective security requires armament, but consider that it would be a crime to support the programme of a Government that has shown itself hostile to the establishment of collective security and has repeatedly revealed its sympatnies with the Fascists.

It will be urged by the National Union of Clerks that the T. U. C. should oppose any organised attempt to introduce military training in connection with the Government's scheme of physical training.

Another resolution notes the retreat of the British Government from the Fascist-Imperial offensives with regard to Japan, Abyssinia and Spain, showing the Government's preference for the advance of Fascism against the progress of democracy.

Alarm is expressed in another resolution at the comparatively unorganised position of women workers in this country.

LABOUR DEMANDS

Led by the Transport and General Workers' Union, strong demands will be made for the reform of the Workmen's Compensation Act particularly the removal of profit-making insurance and vexatious litigation. Resolutions for holidays with pay will be supported by several unions. The 40-hour week is sponsored by a number of branches with the proviso that there shall be no reductions of wages or conditions when the reform is introduced.

Resolutions on Spain, all pro-Government, express appreciation of the International Brigade, abhorrence of the murderous attacks on defenceless men, women and children by Franco's Fascists aided by German, Italian and Moorish forces.—United Press.

French Foreign Policy

Co-operation With Britain: Independent Action When Necessary

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writing from Paris says:—

"Slight but definite signs of a new French attitude towards Great Britain are engaging the attention of foreign observers. They began to appear directly the Radical Chautemps took the place of the Socialist Blum. They have recently been accentuated by the pressure of European events. The changes take the form of an increase of French independence in dealing with Great Britain. Chautemps and Blum are agreed in regarding close co-operation between France and Great Britain as the keystone of European peace and of France's own defence against Fascism. But they regard the problem from slightly different points of view.

Blum in his anxiety to secure British support was ready to make almost any sacrifice. He made co-operation with Great Britain the first principle of French foreign policy to such an extent that France seemed at one time in her dealings with the rest of Europe to be almost literally under British control.

CHANGED OUTLOOK

Blum seemed to say: "Follow England at all costs." His critics, both on the Right and Left, complained that France was being taken in by Great Britain. Today though there has been no explicit change of policy, the French Government shows a more independent attitude. Its motto is no longer: "Follow England at all costs", but rather:

"Let us keep close to England by all means, but let us do our thinking for ourselves. And when we think, independent action is necessary; let us act first and consult London afterwards."

BRITAIN AND FASCIST POWERS

This feeling was strikingly illustrated only a few days ago. Confronted with the piracy of France and his allies in the Mediterranean, France, without waiting for Great Britain, took effective steps to protect her shipping. She organised an air patrol of her trade routes, and she gave orders to her ships and aircraft to go into action at once against any submarine cruiser or aeroplane that tried to attack French shipping. It was not until four or five days later that the British Government issued an obscurely worded order to the Royal Navy.

The reasons for the French change of temper are not far to seek. After a long period of virtual dependence on British leadership in foreign affairs, the French have come to the conclusion that, though British material support is invaluable, the attitude of the present British Government towards the Fascist Powers is too uncertain for safety.

IF THEY HAD ACTED THEN

When Hitler re-occupied the Rhineland in 1936 the first thought of the then Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of France M. Sarraut and M. Flandin, was to rush to London for advice. They dared not act without British support; but Whitehall, even if it would, could not advise them to mobilise against Germany.

To-day French Ministers believe that if they had promptly driven the Germans out of the Rhineland, as they could easily have done, a decisive check would have been given to the enterprises of Fascism. It is even possible, they claim, that the Spanish Civil War would not have taken place.—United Press.

TRI-COLOUR AS NATION'S FLAG

It Should Be Respected As Belonging To All Parties, Says "C. R."

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

"The tri-colour flag is no longer to be considered as an emblem of the Congress, but should be acclaimed, loved and respected as a National Flag, belonging to all parties" declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier, of Madras, opening the third Madras District Political Conference at the Congress House to-day.

The Premier admitted that Congressmen had laboured and suffered for the sake of the flag, and some might think it would be a great loss to give up the Party ownership of the Flag so dear to their heart—the Flag which they carried and used during the elections. If their love for the Flag was true, they would lose the Party advantage and gladly give the Flag away to be used by everybody in the country, irrespective of their Party.

KHADDAR TOO

Khaddar also, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, should not be looked upon as a separate dress or a symbol of the Party, but, like Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, prohibition, or any other item on the Congress constructive programme, belonged to all without Party differences.

The Premier emphasised that Ministers and Congressmen should generally be guarded in their words, and speak with great restraint and a sense of responsibility. Attacks on Government and the King Emperor were out of place. They should beware of bad reporting. Just as, while driving on the road one might expect the other people to fail to observe the rules of the road, and drive carefully, one should not expect the Press to report accurately at all times, and should therefore speak carefully.

Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi presided over the Conference.—A.P.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The "Bombay Chronicle" wishes a Happy New Year to all its Parsi readers.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued From Page 1)

tery. Sectors around Shanghai show no appreciable change, while Japanese footing in Woosung Peninsula has been gained only on payment of an expensive price.

CHINESE CLAIM

Judging from official Chinese dispatches the tide has turned in the past couple of days in favour of the Chinese, who claim that the walled city of Paoshan and surrounding areas remain in their hands and also to have heavily defeated and driven back Japanese forces, who tried to advance to the South-east from the Lion Forest Forts. The Chinese state that all Japanese attempts to land at Pootung have failed.

NON-COMBATANTS KILLED

Over a hundred Chinese non-combatants were killed and wounded in the course of Japanese bombing of Jessfield railway station and other points beyond the Western Defence sector, most of the victim being refugees, fleeing to the countryside from Shanghai.—Reuter.

Hugessen Out Of Danger

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

The fact that Lady Hugessen presented the trophy to the winners in the Anglo-American Polo Match at the Race Course to-day is welcomed as an indication that Sir H. K. Hugessen is now out of danger.—Reuter.

IRISH PRIEST RELEASED

PEIPING, Sept. 5.

The Irish Priest, Father Feeley, and three others who were captured by bandits from the Catholic Seminary have been released.—Reuter

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The adage "One man's food is another man's poison" is borne out well by the behaviour of the Stock Markets of the world to-day. War fears generally cause a decline in European and American markets, while the same give a fillip to markets in India. This is due to the possibility of the major Western Powers being involved in any international tangle, thus causing dislocation in trade and industry. India being comparatively free from turmoils of international politics, hopes to set right her home in any future war, in the same way as Japan had done during the Great War.

A Great Revival

It is, therefore, believed in many important quarters that India is on the threshold of a very great industrial and economic revival, along with political and social revival. In a primarily agricultural country like India, the agriculturist is the backbone of the economic structure. The recognition of this fact both by Government of India and the Indian National Congress, and the combined efforts of both these agencies to revitalise the agricultural population are bound to increase the purchasing power of the 'so-called' masses in India, and thus accelerate the industrial progress of the country. The regime of the new Viceroy is marked with stud-bull campaign which is of course a 'sine-qua-non' for the welfare of agriculturists in the country. The acceptance of office by the Congress in autonomous provincial legislatures where it commands majority gave a new orientation to the economic and financial policies of Governments. The various new schemes launched by the Congress Cabinets, such as development of village industries, prohibition, etc., are intended to rejuvenate financially the rural population in the country. The increasing purchasing power of the agriculturists will have a sustaining influence over the growth of industrial prosperity. In the event of a war at any future date, India will have a very great opportunity to harness all her resources for the benefit of her people.

The Bombay Exchange

This is probably the reason why stock markets in India are making a headway, while they are marking down in other countries. Tata Steels, despite a reduction in prices of the company's products consequent on a substantial decline in demand for them, and increasing imports of steel goods into India, are persisting in their upward march. A statistician may be baffled at the state of affairs, but the local Stock Exchange true to its traditions, forecasts only things to come. The market in cotton mill shares brings out the truth of this statement more than any other section of the market. Hence the operators are confident of a rise not only in textiles but also in other sections such as iron and steel, mining, plantation etc.

Textiles in Bombay and coals in Calcutta, presented lively scenes of activity during the week under review. In the event of the Sino-Japanese war turning out to be a long-drawn affair, imports of cotton piecegoods into India from Japan would diminish considerably, on account of her pre-occupation in war. The demand for cloth of Indian mills would increase, and they are sure to make a huge fortune. Hence speculation in cotton textiles is a speculation in Sino-Japanese war.

Prospects Of Coal

Coals similarly witnessed a remarkable rise during this week with an all-round improvement. The position of the local industry is on a slightly different footing, and the present rise in coals is based on more solid foundations than that of textiles. At the very outset, it should be noted that most of the coal shares give satisfactory yields at current levels and afford scope for further appreciation in capital values. Secondly there was a good rise in coal prices owing to acute shortage of supplies. Though many companies may not be able to take advantage of the present rise in prices, they are bound to be benefited substantially in the long run, as there are possibilities of a further rise in prices. Railways at the time of making contracts for the supply of coal next year, will have to conclude at much higher levels, and this will have the effect of causing a general rise in coal prices. Thirdly the domestic demand for coal is increasing rapidly while imports of coal appear likely to decrease considerably in the coming years, owing to increasing consumption in South Africa where restrictions on coal exports were imposed recently. Lastly there are indication of Japan importing coal from India. Hence coals, despite the colour, look attractive at current levels.

INDIAN & BRITISH SCIENCE CONGRESS

Rutherford To Preside Over Joint Session At Calcutta In January

LONDON: September 4.

Lord Rutherford will preside over the joint session of the Indian Science Congress Association and the British Association, for former Association's Silver Jubilee, to be held at Calcutta in January.

The meeting will mark a new stage in the history of the British Association and it will be the first occasion in which a wide representative delegation from the British Association would have sat in joint session with a body such as the Indian Association.

The delegation will leave England early in December and will be absent for two months.—Reuter.

BOMBS AND BULLETS FROM 'PLANES

Rev. Smith's Account Of Japanese Air Raid

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

Three thousand inhabitants of Changshu, 50 miles north-west of Shanghai in the direction of Nanking were killed in two devastating Japanese air raids on August 23 and September 1, states Rev. H. S. Smith, the leader of a group of American missionaries who arrived here from Changshu.

The missionaries, who abandoned the City after the second raid caused an exodus of the remainder of the city's population of 100,000 escaped in a canal boat camouflaged in foliage and reached here in a train packed beyond conception. They were deprived of food, light and water for 20 hours.

Rev. Smith states that six 'planes participated in the first raid when 1,000 inhabitants were killed. The 'planes rained bombs and machinegun bullets on the crowded streets. In the second raid, the 'planes were attacking so low that they barley skirted the trees. They killed 2,000 and injured an equivalent number.—Reuter.

MYSTERY ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

Japan's Search For New Naval Base Alarms Australia

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"News Review" of this week says:—

"If Japan had a naval base off the Australian coast she would be in a glorious position to menace the semi-populated Commonwealth. Last week this possibility arose. Somewhere in the Pacific about 600 miles off Tazmania, is said to exist a group of islands known as the Royal Company Islands. Australia has never systematically searched for them, never claimed them, but news of a Japanese expedition setting out to discover the islands caused a burst of activity.

The mystery islands' history dates from 1779, when the Captain of the Galleon San Raphael, owned by the Spanish Royal Company, declared he had located there and marked their position on the map. Since then other ships have reported the islands in six different positions in an area of about 300 miles. No landing party has ever inspected them.

Commonwealth Director of Navigation J. K. Davis claims to have sailed over two of the positions in 1909 and 1912 when he was in charge of the Antarctic exploration vessels "Aurora" and "Nimorod" and declares they do not exist. But Explorer Conred Eitel who was on board the "Aurora" maintains the search was perfunctory and made under appalling visibility conditions.

Certain that the Royal Company Islands exist, he intends raising funds for a thorough search. Commonwealth sympathy is with Eitel. Australians have watched with disquiet how Japanese sailors filched the pearling industry in North Australian waters. They view with alarm the establishment of a Japanese naval base off Tazmania.—United Press.

RECRUITMENT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The War office announce that the total intake of recruits since April 1 is 9,599 compared with 8,547 in the corresponding period in 1936.—Reuter.

PALESTINE DAY AT WARDHA

WARDHA, Sept. 5.

The Moslem Masjid Committee, Wardha, organised a Palestine Day procession here to-day.

A meeting which was held later condemned the Peel report and demanded the cancellation of the partition of Palestine. The necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity was stressed, and an appeal was made to Moslems to join the Congress.—A.P.

C. P. SCHEME OF EDUCATION

Framework Ready

WARDHA, Sept. 5.

Officers of the Central Provinces Education Department and Gandhiji's nominees, Dr. Kumarappa, Kakasheb Kalelkar, Mr. Jaju and Principal Aryanayakam have prepared a framework of compulsory primary education, according to Mr. Gandhi's instructions.

One of the educationists told the "Associated Press" that a skeleton was ready; the Hon'ble Mr. Shukla would put life into it, and consult Gandhiji again, if necessary.

The Government officials who were here in connection with [illegible] work have left for Nagpur.—A.P.

CONGRESS ENROLMENT AMONG MUSLIMS

Troupe Of Cyclists Parade Streets

A troupe of cyclists, in observance of Enrolment Week fixed by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee pedalled from Azad Maidan early on Sunday morning at 7-30. The cycles bore placards.

Passing through Dhobi Talao, the procession wended its way to Crawford Market, turned to Abdul Rehman Street, street, stopped at Pydhonie for a short time and resumed its journey via Mohammed Ali Road.

Making a detour towards Chakla Street, the procession, then covered the whole of Bhendy Bazar, J. J. Hospital, Two Tanks, Madanpura, Byculla Station, Moreland Road, Foras Road, Golpitha and Play House, shouting slogans and distributing handbills.

The procession culminated at the Congress House.

TRAIN DISASTER NEAR DUSSELDORF

BERLIN, Sept. 5.

Fourteen people were killed and thirteen seriously injured in a train derailment near Dusseldorf.—Reuter.

Mediterranean Conference

Scope Not To Be Extended To Black Sea Powers

PARIS, Sept. 5.

Italy, Yugoslovia, Albania, Greece, Turkey and Egypt will be the Powers to be invited to the Mediterranean Conference, according to "Petit Parisien" which says that the Conference will be held in the vicinity of Geneva simultaneously with the meeting of the League Council, but independently of League auspices.

The British and French authorities at first considered extending the scope of the Conference to Black Sea countries, but the idea was abandoned as it was considered that the talks would have more chance of success if the scope was limited.

The paper adds that Britain and France contemplate the withdrawal of all submarines belonging to the Mediterranean Powers into their own waters so that warships of the contracting Powers will be free to sink any submarines appearing in the forbidden areas.—Reuter.

Negus' 25 Million Claim

PARIS, (By Air Mail)

A semi-political and diplomatic case is causing some perturbation to the President of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine Department. It is a case which the Emperor, Haile Selassie of Abyssinia, has brought against Silvio Lessona, the Official Agent of the Italian Government.

Haile Selassie has sued to obtain possession of 8,000 shares of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, which the Italian Government has secured. The shares are now worth about 25 million francs.

It is believed that the case will be heard 'in camera' on October 12.—United Press.

SUBHAS FOR CONGRESS GADI

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The 3rd Madras Political Conference adopted a resolution reiterating the demand for the rejection of the Constitution and the convening of a Constituent Assembly.

The introduction of Prohibition in Salem was welcomed and appeal was made to the Premier to introduce prohibition in Madras City by next year.

The Conference unanimously decided to recommend Mr. Subhas Bose for the Presidentship of the Congress.—A. P.

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TWO-FOLD TASK OF CONGRESS GOVT.

(Continued from page 1)

portunity of establishing a contact with you and your Ministry. As you may be aware, the starting and the working of the East India Cotton Association and in fact the very regulation of the Cotton Trade of Bombay during the last two decades have had a great deal to do with the definite policy laid down by the Government with regard to the control of trading in raw cotton in Bombay.

Referring to the importance of 'cotton' in the field of Indian Economics and to the Government he continued: "Cotton is a staple crop, not only of this Presidency but also of the whole of India. India's position in the world regarding the production of cotton is second only to that of the United States of America.

NEED OF EQUITABLE RULES

The cotton market in Bombay is the largest in Asia and in the several years the number of bales which passed through Bombay has actually exceeded the total for the corresponding period in any other part of the world. Bombay is both a consuming and exporting centre for cotton. About one half of the total cotton crop of India passes through Bombay before it reaches the final consumer either in India or abroad. About 30 lacs of bales arrive in Bombay every year and 20 lacs of bales are exported to Japan and European countries from Bombay. Hence our responsibility for equitable rules and regulations and the cheapest methods of handling cotton is great as it affects the most vital interest of the cotton grower in India.

BROKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The special administrative machinery of the Association was a source of constant complaint by the Broker section of the Trade, who though numerically the largest of all sections enjoyed a representation of only three Directors on the Board of Directors. There were some other subjects about which the Trade generally felt keenly but in the absence of unanimity no amendments of a far-reaching nature could be put into effect, for instance, the question of revising the existing Hedge Contracts has been raised almost since the commencement of the Association but very divergent views are held by the Trade on this question. A Committee was appointed by the Governor in Council in 1930 under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I C S, a former Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Board to examine the working of the Act.

UNITARY CONTROL.

One of the most important issues framed by the Committee was whether a single controlling authority with legislative sanction is necessary and whether it is desirable that no other Association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton. The Committee after weighing the evidence placed before it were unanimously of the opinion that it was essential for the well-being of the cotton marketing in Bombay that forward dealings in cotton should be under the control of a single body, thus making void all contracts, which contravened the By-laws of our Association. As the Act had not been effective in suppressing illegal forward contracts, the Committee recommended that forward business be permitted to be done only with or through a member of the Association and that the passing of illegal contracts be made an offence punishable with a fine.

The Government introduced another Bill in 1932 omitting the provision of unitary control, and adding certain new provisions therein which Government had thought necessary, in view of the political situation then prevailing. The Bill declared this Association as the only recognised Cotton Association in the City but require the Board to revise its constitution so as to include at least 25 per cent. of the Directors to be representatives of the grower of cotton. The Bill was passed by the Legislative Council in September 1932.

Under this Act, any contract (whether either party thereto is a member of our Association or not) which is not made in accordance with the By-laws of our Association is void. The entire business in Ready Cotton in Bombay is done under the rules and regulation of our Association. The business in forward cotton is, however, being done under the auspices of one or two other bodies also, although such business is void at law.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYS.

I may refer to one question which has been a source of criticism in the Trade, namely, the present system of surveys. The Wiles Committee dealt with this question also and recommended a system of Blind Surveys. We are fortunate in adopting them in spirit even so late as now. Henceforth surveys will be blind, which means that the surveyors will not be appointed by the parties to the dispute but by the Board and they will not know, whose cotton they would be surveying. I hope that the new system will work satisfactorily and remove the causes of dissatisfaction in the trade on this question. As I have referred to above, the question of revising existing Hedge Contracts bristles with practical difficulties which I need not narrate. It would, however, be pertinent to mention that impartial consideration of this subject is seriously prejudiced by the fact that forward trading in the most important contract, namely, Broach contract, is unfortunately possible under the existing law in various markets in the City working under different guises and whatever improvements our Association might be able to make in this contract are liable to be nullified by narrower contracts being traded in elsewhere pandering to the requirements of the mere speculative and gambling interests. The Board of our Association are convinced that the position would not improve so long as unitary control is not vested in this Association. It is not practicable to introduce any drastic changes in the existing Hedge Contracts at this stage.

We, the cotton traders of Bombay pray for your supreme success in the administration of Government and express the fervent hope that your Government will co-operate with and help us in our endeavour for securing better marketing conditions in the interests of the cultivators of cotton, and the general prosperity of the people of this Presidency.

PREMIER'S REPLY

Mr. B. G. Kher thanking the Association for the splendid and cordial hospitality extended to him and his colleagues observed that it was in the fitness of things that they received the first reception after the closing of the Bombay Assembly session at the hands of the largest cotton market in the whole of Asia.

UNIFIED CONTROL

"You have referred at great length," continued Mr. Kher, "to the definite policy laid down by the Government with regard to the trade of raw cotton in Bombay and the rise and growth of your unique institution. I can assure you that my Government would not do anything hastily to upset that policy and the question whether there should not be a single controlling authority in forward business will receive the most serious attention at the hands of the Government. You have a stalwart champion of your rights in the Assembly in the person of my esteemed friend Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji and I am sure from what I have known of him, he is most vigilant in safeguarding the interests of your trade."

CONSUMER AND GROWER

"The guiding factor of our policy with regard to this trade must be the harmonising of the interests both of the cotton grower and the consumer with those who are engaged in marketing the commodity and in achieving this result we shall spare no efforts. The accumulation of wealth in a few hands naturally gives rise to a growing volume of discontent and I was glad, therefore, when you referred to the necessity for Government to apply themselves to the task of utilising the proceeds of fresh taxation in genuine nation-building activities."

GOVT. POLICY

Mr. Kher felt that the new spirit of the times had come over the Presidency. In matters of taxation and retrenchment as could be gathered from proceedings of the Assembly and even from the kind criticisms of the Opposition. It was the earnest endeavour of the Government to bring about more prosperity in the Presidency.

The proceeds of taxation, he remarked, should be spent in nation-building activities. The creation of more jobs for the unemployed, the bringing of more prosperity in agricultural and industrial fields, as also proper reconstruction in the social and other spheres of our society would be the main considerations of the Government.

It would be the policy of the Government to strive for a general increase of income and with actual wealth in a few hands, no prosperity could be hoped all round and no scheme for such ends could be fairly successful. The aim of the Government would be equitable distribution of wealth and that was what they regarded as the guiding principle in their policy.

The interests of the growers as well as those of consumers were mainly to be taken into consideration and the prosperity of the growers and the consumers would be the prosperity of the Presidency.

VOICES OF DISCONTENT

The question of markets for the goods of the growers had not escaped the attention of Government and the Government which was responsible to the public would spare no pains to consult the public in matters which would vitally concern them. It was to be remembered that there were six millions of acres of cotton ground only in Bombay Presidency.

Concentration of wealth, the Premier observed, in the hands of a few had led to discontent all over the world among those many who did not possess it and it would be unfair and unjustifiable for Government to stifle voices of discontent.

For the general prosperity of the country it was necessary that conditions of labour should improve and it was also necessary that conditions of the growers should also improve. He hoped that the members of the Association would see that condition of work of those who were employed by them were improved and that relief was given to them as regards hours of work.

The Premier associated himself with the many causes of dissatisfaction in the Association and he thought it would be the task of the Government to reconcile the conflicting interests in order that the trade of the Presidency and its people might prosper.

SARDAR PATEL'S SPEECH

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee who was requested by Mr. Haridas Madhavdas to say a few words, said that he regarded the reception given by the East India Cotton Association as evidence of their sympathy with support of the Congress Ministry. He reminded them of the valuable support they had given to the Congress during the period of crisis when the Congress was engaged in a fierce struggle. They had contributed their due share to the bringing into existence of a state of things by which the Congress had to-day come into power. They had reason to be proud of that, but they had also a responsibility which they could not ignore.

DIFFICULT TASK

The Congress Ministers had not accepted office for the sake of honour. Their ambition was to do real service to the starving millions. The Chairman had rightly said that the Ministers had a very difficult task to perform with an empty chest. He had hinted that taxes would have to be imposed for increasing the revenues; but at the same time he had claimed protection for the cotton merchants of Bombay. Many business interests would claim similar protection. It was obvious that those who could not pay could not be taxed and if every business interest was to claim similar protection, and yet expect the Congress Ministry to raise the necessary funds, it would be an impossible task to perform.

WHERE TO FIND MONEY

The Congress being in office for the first time, certain expectations had been raised and naturally something big was being expected from the Congress Ministers, as the real representatives of the people. The revenue was not equal to the expenditure and the Excise Minister, who had declared his policy of prohibition in no uncertain terms, had claimed nearly a third of the revenue to be set apart for the purpose of executing the scheme of prohibition. The Ministry was, therefore, in an unenviable position. Until the time that the country had developed sufficient strength so as to compel the Central Government to release a large part of the revenue which was being spent on the militray, no progress was possible, unless they all came to the aid of the Ministers and suggested to them the sources of revenue they could tap.

The Congress Ministry was not an Interim Ministry which could present any perfunctory or irresponsible proposals for taxation, throwing the responsibility of putting them into effect and their success on some other people.

FIRST CLAIM.

"In the demands you have made from the Congress Ministry, you can naturally expect all possible sympathy, but you cannot forget that there are other interests whose claims, by their very nature, should have precedents over all others. The peasants who labour hard day in and day out and yet have not enough to live, must first claim the attention of all of us. No trade or business can really prosper if the producer is continuously living in starvation. All schemes for increasing the wealth of the country by increased production, however, good, must necessarily take time. They require good and sound expert advice. The Congress Working Committee has moved in the matter for an initial survey, but any scheme which even experts can

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

Deliberate Plan To Oust Indians From Zanzibar

Indian Association's Rejoinder To India Govt.'s "Misleading" Statement

ZANZIBAR, August 19.

The Hon. Secretary, I. N. A., writes:—

The following is the full text of the rejoinder of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar to the Government of India has published a statement dated 26th July on the position of Zanzibar Indians.

It has been deemed necessary to reply to that statement to remove any misunderstanding of the Indian view point likely to arise by the Government statement.

India Govt.'s Explanation

The Indian National Association has now had the opportunity of carefully studying the statement issued by the Government of India regarding the possible effects upon Indian interests of Zanzibar Government and the explanation about the minor concessions obtained for Zanzibar Indians by the Government of India.

Unconvincing

This Association has no hesitation in saying that the statement is wholly unconvincing and betrays a lamentable lack of appreciation of the Indian piont of view; it also exhibits woeful ignorance of real facts. This Association, therefore, deems it desirable to issue this statement in reply lest some uninformed public in India may be misled by the Government of India's apologia of its weakness.

NO ANALOGY

The Government of India admits that the C. G. A. established by the Law of 1934 which formed the subject of enquiry by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., and later by Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., was a subsidised trading concern, in the establishment of which the claims of the Indian community were in danger of being ignored without due consideration." The Government of India claims that as a result of its strenuous efforts "the whole complexion of the C.G.A. has now been altered, and that body has ceased to be a trading concern." The Government of India try to give an analogy of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1933 of Great Britain.

In the first instance this analogy is quite wrong, and does not stand comparison. Under the Great Britain Act "if an industry demanded Governmental action 'by a sufficient majority,' it had to be given, 'but not otherwise." How it may be well worth enquiring of the Zanzibar Government and the Colonial Office whether the Zanzibar Government had ever had any such demand from the growers for such action? This Association is on the contrary in a position to say that not only there has been no such demand but there is a considerable proportion of growers which is dissatisfied with the clove legislation In fact Hon. Tayabali H. A. Karimjee made a statement to this effect in the Legislative Council itself and the Government was unable to refute it.

CLEAR "MONOPOLY"

Apart from the above, let us see how the claim that "the complexion of the C. G. A. has now been altered" is justified. The Clove Law prohibits any person either to purchase cloves or sell abroad without a licence, obtained from the Government. This licence has been given only to the C. G. A. Thus at one bound the whole internal and external trade of the cloves is placed in the hands of the C. G. A. which is still guaranteed the whole financial liability by the Government. It has no funds of its own. In plain words it is a Government department for trading in cloves. The Law is based on the recommendations of Mr. Binder who conducted the enquiry in May 1936. On page 40 of his report Mr. Binder says:—

"Although the C.G.A. was not granted a legal monopoly, the Government has publicly declared that the aims and objects of the C.G.A. would be to obtain a monopoly, and it has by its operations, favoured by circumstances, practically attained that positon, and at present is able to control both buying and selling prices. Nevertheless its position may, by changes in circumstances in the future, become insecure, with risks to its control, and of possible losses."

He proceeds further to recommend complete monopoly for it as under:

"In my opinion the holding of only part of a crop will not give sufficient control to regulate and stabilise prices, and may be dangerous to part of the funds employed, and without adequate control losses might be incurred. 'A complete and continuous monopoly' of supplies is necessary to assure to the C. G. A. full and effective control, with a minimum of risk to the funds employed by it, and therefore its present operations should be continued but on a wider basis and with more extended powers.

FURTHER ADVICE

In keeping with his above observations Mr. Binder recommended to the Government to frame a Law to prohibit any person from buying and selling cloves except under licence from the Government and advised the grant of such a licence only to the C. G. A. The funds of the C. G. A. are derived through overdraft from a Bank guaranteed by the Government.

WHERE IS THE ANALOGY?

The analogy of Marketing Boards is, therefore, wholly erroneous in view of the clear enunciation of the principle of monopoly by Mr. Binder, the Adviser to the Government. Though in extreme cases in Great Britain a Marketing Board may obtain power to be the sole purchaser and seller of a commodity, it does so only as a centralised marketing agency of the growers and does not in any way interfere with the natural operations of trade. It would be pertinent to ask whether the Government of India can show any analogy of an organisation set up by it in India akin to the C. G. A. of Zanzibar?

POSITION OF INDIANS

Let us now examine in what position are the Indian traders going to be retained in trade under the strong whip of the C. G. A.

THE BUYING AGENCY

It is stated that all those Indians who were engaged as clove dealers in 1933 and also others who wish to apply would be employed as purchasing agents of the C. G. A. But what is the guarantee for this? A mere circular of the C. G. A. And it has offered to grant these licences only for a period ending 30th June, 1938. What would happen after that? And what are the terms of the agency? The agent will buy cloves at the prices fixed by the C. G. A. for the four different qualities. On the agent delivering such purchased cloves to the C. G. A. depot he will be paid the price plus half a shilling or five annas per 35 lbs. for the actual weight of cloves. The complications that arise in this system which contains the inevitable possibility of the elimination of Indian dealers ultimately from the trade are as under:—

Clove is a commodity which cannot be divided into different grades to a point of exactness for payment of actual fixed price. Opinion does differ between two very experienced dealers the variation of their estimate being from one anna to four annas a frasla, for same quality based on current market.

Suppose an agent buys a quantity of cloves as a 2nd grade and on delivery at a depot the officer-in-charge decides it to be of 3rd grade, who is to suffer the loss?

Cloves when freshly dried always contain moisture and is liable to shrinkage. It would of course be impossible for an agent to deliver to C. G. A. depot the purchased cloves the same day except at an interval of at least a week. The C. G. A. as per its circular binds itself to pay the price of the actual weight delivered. Thus the loss through shrinkage would fall on the agent.

More. The C. G. A. would continue to buy cloves direct from the growers at its three principal depots in Pemba and one at Zanzibar. Many growers would take their cloves to the agents in the first instance. Suppose the agents opine it to be of third grade. The growers dissatisfied takes it to the depot and here he is able to obtain price of 2nd grade. The result is that the grower would lose his trust in the agents and in place of friendship existing for long there would grow up enmity. Gradually the infection would spread and the Indian agents would be eliminated. This is not imaginary. Throughout the last three years the policy of the C. G. A. has been to

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1.)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

CONTRARY WINDS

Milady was in a terrible rage. Several times on the way to Forte La Pointe she was on the point of turning back to tell the cardinal what had happened, but she realised that if she betrayed Athos to the cardinal, Athos would reveal her and the brand she bore. Her only course was to keep silent, and perform her task with her habitual efficiency to the cardinal's satisfaction: then she could return and demand revenge of him.

Her ship, however, encountered contrary winds and a very bad sea. The captain was obliged to tack unintermittently, and nine days after they had sailed from the Charente Milady, pale with fatigue and vexation, could still see the blue coasts of France appear dimly in the distance.

Only the very day Planchet embarked at Portsmouth to return to France did the messenger of his Eminence reach England at last.

AN OFFICER

It was one of those rare and beautiful days when England remembers that there is a sun. That celestial body, pale but still splendid, was setting in the horizon, casting a last ray of gold over sky and sea, when Milady's ship cast anchor on the roadstead.

Just as they were going to cast anchor, a little cutter, looking like a coast-guard formidably armed, approached them. A boat was lowered and a moment later it came alongside. An officer entered the ladder alone and came on board, where he was received with the respect his uniform inspired. The officer conversed a few instants with the captain and gave him several papers to peruse whereupon the latter summoned the crew and passengers to appear on deck.

Having received answers to his questions as to the route and destination of the brig, the officer began to pass in review all the people on board one after the other.

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Science and Industry

VILLAGE PAPER INDUSTRY

It Can Provide Spare-time Employment To Villagers

(BY K. B. JOSHI.)

The present consumption of paper in India is about 2,00,000 tons a year. This includes paper of every sort and description. The value of all such paper is about Rs. 3,50,00,000 and odd. This represents a consumption of 1 to 1½ lbs. of paper per capita per annum while in Europe and America the consumption is about 50 to 100-125 lbs. of paper per head every year.

Now if paper is taken as the measure of a country's progress we are proportionately very backward in matters both educational and cultural. With the advancement of education, literature, commerce and the press the demand for paper is bound to go up. An increase of one ounce of paper consumption per capita per annum will mean an annual increased cosumption of about 10,000 tons of paper for the whole of India.

PROVIDES EMPLOYMENT

The production of paper requires much manual labour. So far our experience at the Headquarters goes to show that 75 per cent. is the cost of manual labour and about 25 per cent is the cost of materials of all sorts required in paper making, or in other words for every rupee's worth of paper produced we pay annas 12 as the cost of labour and annas 4 as the cost of the materials. From this it is obvious that by organising paper making as a village industry employment will be provided for the otherwise unemployed villagers. It can also occupy the spare hours of farmers and other village folk who are employed only part of the time. Again this industry like that of khadi is capable of providing employment to men, women and children according to the nature of the labour required or in other words work can be distributed among various members of the same family. For instance, work of a strenuous nature such as beating, paper lifting and pulp washing can be done by men while easier work like cutting and sorting of fibrous raw materials, applying sizing paste, glazing and such like can be done by women and grown up children.

The raw materials for paper making are chiefly of a fibrous nature. India produces in abundance varieties of fibre yielding plants and trees. Some are annual growths others are perennial or of perpetual growth either in the fields as products of cultivation or in jungles as wild growths. Some grow in dry torrid sands, while others grow in warm moist lands; some by river sides, some as hedge or garden plants and others on the road side. Thus in all there are about 100 to 150 fibre yielding plants and trees grown in India. They are within easy reach of villagers and at present many of them go as waste or are burnt down. How many of us know that cotton or linseed stalk, palm leaf or plantain fibre can be turned to good account? These are but few examples. Nor it is necessary to use freshly gathered raw materials. Usually articles made of such fibrous plants are in use in every village in the form of baskets, ropes, mats, cloth, thatching etc. which when worn out can form the raw material for paper making. Ordinarily such worn out articles are thrown away or burnt.

Our experiments at Wardha have convinced us that paper can be manufactured from such raw materials by ordinary means within the reach of a villager and without complicated machinery. The task before us now is to study the economics of the industry and to discover improvements in the methods of production.—("Gram Udyog Patrica").

NO THIRD DEGREE METHODS

Punjab Govt.'s Circular To District Police Authorities

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.

That the public should have fair treatment at the hands of Police and there should be no use of third degree methods in the investigation of cases, is the instruction contained in a circular which, it is understood, has been sent to the police authorities in all districts of the Punjab and Delhi by the Punjab Government.

It is also enjoined in the circular that no circumstantial or direct evidence should be manufactured in order to strengthen cases and investigations should be carried on scientific lines.—United Press

"ABSOLUTELY BASELESS"

Announcement Of Publication Of "Al-Hilal" From Delhi

Mr. Nooruddin Ahmed, 19A, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, writes:

"Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is greatly surprised to learn that a certain Mr. Syed Sa'ad Jafri 'Sa'adi' has lately circulated an announcement, having it printed from Simla, in English of the context: "The famous weekly "Al-Hilal" of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is shortly going to be published from New Delhi." Having seen this announcement, not less than 1,500 people have even forwarded their subscriptions in advance.

I have been authorised by Maulana Azad to give publication, for the public's information and interest, that the announcement in reference is absolutely baseless. As a matter of fact, Maulana Saheb has never been aware of the publication of this journal, not to mention giving this Mr. Jafri 'Sa'adi' the permission."

POPULARISING USE OF WHEAT

SIMLA: September 4.

Questions such as popularising the use of wheat in the parts of India where it is used, standardisation of wheat and wheat products and the trial shipments of new Indian wheats to Great Britain and other countries buying Indian wheat are on the agenda of the second meeting of the Wheat Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research due to be held at Simla on September 9 and 10.

The meeting will also consider the present position of broadcasting wheat prices, the situation in respect of the adoption of the proposed standard contract for trading in the new crop of wheat in 1936, co-operative storage and sale of wheat and the proposal for the appointment of a cereal technologist for the study of suitability of Indian wheats for the manufacture of 'chapaties', 'puris' and other products used in India.—A. P Special.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from column 6.)

The "Times" itself, I understand, took a share in initiating these arrangements and using the Congress as an occasion for an international gesture of goodwill to Germany and friendship with Herr Hitler. It was felt, however, that Mr. Ebbutt was not ideally suited for the task of boosting the Congress and might not do justice to the great event. The alternative suggestion was that Mr. Ebbutt should be sent away on leave and some other correspondent substituted. The German Government was well aware of these plans, and so when they decided to expel Mr. Ebbutt, against whom they had a long-standing grudge, they assumed that the "Times" would not think it worth while to make a stand on the manner of his going!

For Foreign Subjects In Iran

SIMLA, (By Mail).

A Press Note says:—

The following categories of foreign subjects in Iran are exempt from the requirement that applications for an exit "visa" should be accompanied by certificates from the Finance Department that income-tax has been paid.

(a) Numbers of the staffs of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and of the Imperial Bank of Iran.

(b) Women without independent source of income.

(c) Foreign subjects who have been in Iran less than three months, unless they have, while in Iran, conducted commercial transactions or in some such way raised income while there.

Bengal Congress Plans To Capture Legislature

Subhas Bose Proposes Inquiry Committee And Invites Suggestions From Public

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

A comprehensive enquiry into the affairs of the last Assembly and Council (Lower and Upper Houses of the Bengal Legislature) elections with a view to ascertain what steps should be taken by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to ensure an overwhelming success to the Congress at the next general elections, is envisaged in a statement made to the "United Press" by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following will roughly be the terms of reference for the committee which is proposed to be appointed as early as possible after Mr. Bose resumes work on return from Dalhousie:—

(1) Causes of failure in the general seats which the Congress contested but lost:

(2) Whether any more general seats could have been successfully contested and if so, which seats and how:

(3) Causes of failure in the scheduled castes seats which the Congress contested but lost.

(4) Whether any more scheduled castes seats which the Congress contested but lost:

(5) What special instructions if any, should be given to Congress workers at the time of the next election in order to ensure greater success in the scheduled castes constituencies:

(6) Whether the Congress could have successfully contested the Muslim seats, and if so, which seats and how:

(7) What steps should be taken from now to prepare the ground for the Congress to successfully cnntest the Muslim seats at the next election:

(8) Whether any other seats (besides general, scheduled castes and Muslim) could have been successfully contested by the Congress and if so, which seats and how:

(9) What steps should be taken from now to prepare the ground for the Congress to successfully contest other seats (besides general, scheduled castes and Muslim) at the next election:

(10) Causes of the failure of the Congress Party in getting a larger number of Congressmen elected to the Upper House:

(11) What steps, if any, should be taken to secure greater success for the Congress in the elections to the Upper House.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED

"From a perusal of the above provincial terms of reference", continues Mr. Bose, "it will be easily realised that the proposed investigation will have to be quite thorough and as such, will entail heavy and prolonged work. I should, therefore, like to have suggestions from the public as to the personnel of the proposed committee and the terms of reference. Those who feel that they could usefully serve on the committee should say so plainly. Any other suggestions which may facilitate the work of the committee will also be welcomed. All the suggestions that are sent in will be taken into consideration before a final decision is taken regarding the personnel of the committee and the terms of reference. It is hardly necessary for me to add that without the wholehearted co-operation of the public, this all important work cannot be successfully handled. Members of the public who desire to send in their suggestions are requested to do so to the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 38/2, Willingdon Street, Calcutta, and write on their communications "Regarding Election Enquiry Committee". The Secretary will duly receive instructions from me as to how to deal with these communications".—United Press.

MUSLIMS AND SERVICES

Presidency League's Representation To Govt.?

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

The following resolution has been unanimously passed by the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League.—

"In view of the fact that Mussalmans in the Presidency have not been given their fair share of employment in the Government services, in spite of promises held out from time to time, the attention of the leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly be drawn to this fact, and he be requested to bring home, this matter, to the Government by the best means open to him at an early date".—A. P.

Mahatma's Solicitude For Terrorist Prisoners

BENGAL GOVT.'S PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RELEASE?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi's telegram to the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, urging the release of prisoners convicted for terrorist activities, in view of their frank denunciation of violent methods in attaining national freedom, is reported to have created favourable reactions in official circles, who seem to have been very much impressed by the fact of Gandhiji's solicitude for these prisoners.

A meeting of the Cabinet is understood to have already been held under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor to decide the course of action which Government should adopt towards this issue, in view of Gandhiji's telegram to the Premier.

It is learnt that, at this meeting, the date of a conference of leaders of different parties in the two Houses of the Bengal Legislature, hinted at by the Premier, on the floor of the Assembly recent, to discuss the question of the repatriation of the Andamans political prisoners, was tentatively fixed for September 12 or 13 next, so as to enable His Excellency Sir John Anderson to be equipped with both official and non-official view points on this question, before he leaves for Simla to meet the Viceroy in the third week of this month.

Party leaders likely to participate in this important conference will include, among others, Mr. Sarat Bose, leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir George Campbell, Mr. A. K. Fazul Huq, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. F. W. McKerrow, leader of the European group in the Bengal Council (Upper House), Dr. R. K. Mukherjee, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed.—United Press.

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

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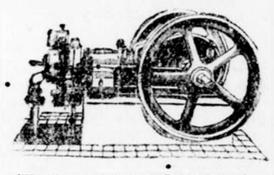

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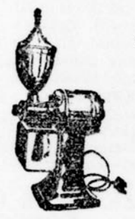

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DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH Means HAPPINESS ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH.

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

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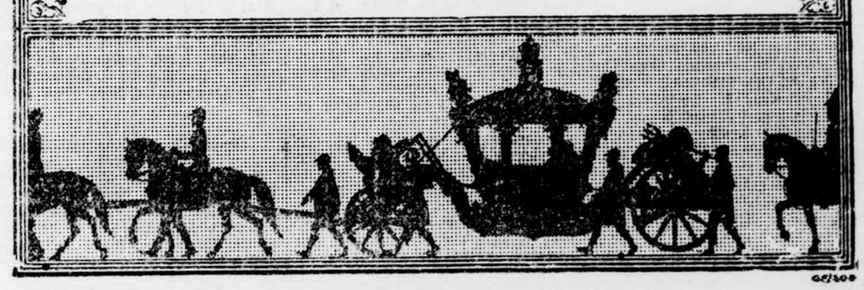
WILLS'S GOLD FLAKE

The Cigarettes that SATISFY



MAMLATDAR SUSPENDED

Kolhapur State Takes Action For Alleged Negligence Of Duty

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR (By Mail).

Mr. B. L. Patil, Mamlatdar of Shirol Peta, Kolhapur State, was suspended last week by order of the Revenue Minister for alleged negligence of duty by several acts of both commission and omission! One of his assistants, a head-clerk at Narsobachiwadi, by name Dhanavade, is also reported to have been suspended from service under the same order.

It is learnt that an inquiry is being made about the several charges brought against the Mamlatdar and the result will be made public shortly.

DINNER TO BAVADA CHIEF

Shrimant Parshuramrao Madhavrao, alias Bhausaheb Pant Amatya, Chief of Bavada, a Jahagir near Kolhapur, was entertained on Wednesday last at a dinner party given by Mr. Ganpatrao Padhye to congratulate the Chief Saheb on his successful European tour and on being the only happy recepient of the Coronation Medal in the whole of the Kolhapur State. Almost all the prominent journalists of Kolhapur were present at the dinner.

ZANZIBAR REJOINDER

(Continued from Page 8.)

secure such elimination of Indians.

FLIGHT OF EXPORTERS.

The Government of India appear to be even ignorant of the actual provisions of the Law. Under its provision no licence is required in order to become an exporter of cloves. The Government of Zanzibar has been cleverer than Mr. Binder in this direction. It would be the C. G. A. which would pack cloves grade, brand and ship on board the steamer. The exporter only gets the document of the consignment in his hands. This is called the F.O.B. system or free on board. The C. G. A., while under obligation to declare the price to be paid to the grower for purchasing cloves, has been exempted from declaring its selling prices. It has however declared its intention of paying half a per cent commission to all those who will buy from it for export to overseas markets.

It may be asked if the C. G. A. is such an innocent body not concerned to make profit but only to benefit the producers and the industry why should it not be under an obligation to declare its selling prices as well?

Under this system it is possible for the C. G. A. by private bargaining to eliminate exporters whom it dislikes and to create new ones under its patronage. Nor, under the system a man occupying a room in a club or a hotel can also become exporter with the facility afforded by C. G. A.

ELIMINATING INDIANS

The C. G. A. policy for the last three years has been openly directed towards eliminating Indians from clove trade. In fact this has been its declared aim.

Mr. Binder in his report on page 27 says as under:—

"The present policy of the C. G. A. Board is gradually to secure complete control of the clove industry. They hope to increase the C. G. A.'s proportions of purchases and sales until ultimately it will be able to acquire the sales whole of each year's crop direct from the growers and sell direct to the consumers and merchants overseas."

and the whole of the recommendations of Mr. Binder have been directed towards securing for the C. G. A. the above position through a legal enactment and the present Law constituting the C. G. A. as the sole authority to purchase and sell is the result.

POINT AT ISSUE

The struggle of the Indian community for the last three years has not been for the purpose of securing memberships on C. G. A. Board and Committees. Unless the fundamental object as outlined above is repudiated and the justice of the Indian case admitted one or two memberships will not be of any use.

The Indian National Association is prepared to concede that the interests of the producers must be safeguarded. If the whole object is that and there is no ulterior motive various schemes could be suggested for the purpose. One of the most popular and universal schemes adopted by many countries including India and the neighbouring country of Uganda is that of fixing a certain minimum price to be paid to growers leaving the structure of trade alone. The Sugarcane control scheme of India is a conspicuous example of this.

DEEPER PROBLEM

But the conspiracy of eliminating Indians in Zanzibar is very much deeper than the clove trade. The aim seems to be to stabilise the monopoly with Government funds and after the elimination of Indians has been secured the concern would pass over into the hands of a private syndicate of British capitalists. The Indian community cannot be a willing party to its own extermination.

Just a word as to how the growers would be faring under the new scheme. Clove for the last hundred years has been purchased by Indians from the growers by weighing on sacles the unit being one 'frasla' of 35 lb. But under the new law the non-indian agents are forcing the producers to sell them the cloves by a measurement called 'pali' or 'pishi' at the rate of 8 annas. Twelve of these measurements would weigh one 'frasla.' The price being paid to the grower is thus Rs. 6 per 'frasla' whereas the C. G. A. has fixed the price at Rs. 8 and annas 8 a 'frasla' on an average.

UNTENABLE PRETEXT.

When Sir Richard Rankine, promulgated the C. G. A. Decree in 1934, the Zanzibar Government stated that the main reason was that the Indian merchants had brought about an abnormal downfall in the clove prices. In the Memorandum of this Association submitted to Mr. Binder which was prepared with the help of Mr. G. S. Boxman, it has been pointed out that the lowest price on record was Rs. 4-2-0 in January, 1933, but this was for the lowest quality while on the same day cloves were sold at Rs. 6-12-0 also for the best quality.

One may reasonably ask a question of the Colonial Office and the Zanzibar Government as to in what respect they have been able to benefit the producers more by their monopoly schemes and elimination of Indians?

HAND OF INDIANS.

If this is not the age of absolute free trade, it is also the age of trade pacts. India purchases nearly 40 per cent. of Zanzibar cloves. Has India no right to ask for facility to her nationals as regards clove trade in the Protectorate? The Zanzibar Indian community would be prepared to co-operate with the Zanzibar Government to evolve a scheme designed for the betterment of the clove industry and the growers consistent with the retention of their trading rights as integral part of the Zanzibar population. But the Indians refuse to submit to a scheme thrust on them as a result of the conspiracy of impermanent outside elements of the country for the benefit of self-aggrandising individuals

APPEAL TO MOTHERLAND.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the public institutions of India, the legislature of India and the general public will not be misled by the nicely worded and plausible looking statement of the Government of India which only seeks to conceal the gross betrayal of Indian interests by its representatives. He earnestly appeal the country to stand by her nationals abroad in this hour of trial.

Remember, if Zanzibar is lest, everything is lest. No other colony is vulnerable and amenable to India's pressure as Zanzibar and if India gives it up, it will be guilty of surrendering the lives of 22 lakhs of Indians in overseas to British capitalists.

CONGRESS WON'T TAKE SIDES

Dr. Ashraf On Cow-Slaughter Question

GUJRANWALA, (By Mail).

In reply to some correspondence on the subject of a rumour to the effect that the U. P. Government contemplated enacting a legislation prohibiting cow slaughter, Dr. Ashraf of the All-India Congress Committee has written the following letter to Mr. Nasir Din, Secretary Muslim Mass Contact Committee, Gujranwala:—

"Thanks for your letter. I desire to state categorically that the rumour about the contemplated legislation about the prevention of cow slaughter is entirely baseless and unfounded. A note to that effect has been issued in the press, in which it has been made clear that no such proposal has been received, nor is any such proposal under consideration. It is against the creed and contrary to the principles of the Congress that it may take sides as a party or may adopt any steps to make a law for the purpose. I hope you will have this made clear through the columns of the local papers and the press."—A.P.

WOMEN'S RECEPTION OF CONGRESS MINISTERS

At Madhavbag On Thursday

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at Madhav Bag on Thursday, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the following women's institutions to receive and congratulate the new Congress Ministers, who have recently taken up the administration of our Presidency.

Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Hind Mahila Samaj, Santa Cruz Gujarati H. S. Mandal, Patidar Stree Mandal, Brahma Kshatriya Mahila Samaj, Lad Mahila Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Gurjar Ladies Social Club, Bhatia Stree Mandal, Porwad Stree Mandal, Women's Indian Association and Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj.

Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas will preside on the occasion.

BHULESHWAR WARD CONFERENCE

Jawaharlal To Declare Conference Open

'C' Ward Congress Secretary writes:—

A meeting of the members of the Reception Commttee of Bhuleshwar Ward Political Conference was held on Friday, at 8-45 at the 'C' Ward Congress Committee Office, when Mr. Ganapatishanker Desai presided.

The following office-bearers were elected:

President of Conference: Pt. Sunderlalji.

If the said President finds it inconvenient then Darbar Gopaldas, Achut Patwardhan, Dr. Chandulal Desai will be requested one by one.

President: Sjt. Manibhai Desai.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Motichand G. Kapadia, Sunderdas Morarji, Surajmal Poonamchand, Yashwant K. Parulekar, and Vallabhdas Vandravan.

General Secretaries: Messrs. Gunvant Brahma, Kameshvar Vyas and K. N. Gaitonde.

Treasurers: Messrs. K. N. Deshpande and Ratansy Champsy.

Propaganda Secretary: Mr. Vasantray Thakur.

Drafts Committee: Messrs. Motichand Kapadia, K. K. Shah, Ganapatishanker Desai and Yusuf Meherally.

Volunteers Officers: Messrs. Manilal Jamal Sheth and Hansaraj Trikamdas.

Sevikadal Officers: Smts. Vijayaben Parfkh and Laxmiben Snatika.

Pandal Committee: Messrs. Shivlal Patva, Rajaram Pandit, Chandulal Shah and Bhanushanker Yagnik.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is requested to declare the Conference open. The Conference date will be decided later on. It will be 18th or 25th instant.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council

"AT HOME" TO BOMBAY MINISTERS

An "At Home" to meet the Ministers and the women Legislators of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Monday).

Members, who have accepted, are requested to be present by 4-45 p.m.

Dr. Kurulkar For 'Varsity Senate

Dr. G. M. Kurulkar, M.B.B.S., Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Bombay, intends to contest the coming bye-election to the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held in November-December, 1937.

Sanitary Inspectors' Class, 1937-38

The next session of the Sanitary Inspectors' Class under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, will commence from November 1, 1937. Applications for admission to the class should reach the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, not later than September 30, 1937.

Graduates in medicine, engineering and veterinary science, who wish to be nominated by Government, must submit their applications to the Director of Public Health, for the Government of Bombay, Poona, through the Principals of the respective colleges.

Further information is available from the Health Department, Head Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, arrived here to-day and is staying at the Viceregal House.

Sir Manackji Dadabhai, President of the Council of State arrived at Simla to-day.

VAIDS AND HAKIMS WAIT ON DR. GILDER

Plea For Recognition Of Indigenous System Of Medicine

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 3.

A deputation of Ayurveds and Unani Hakims waited to-day on the Hon'ble Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health, to express their joint demands. Dr. Gilder gave them a patient and sympathetic hearing and assured them of careful consideration of their demands.

The deputationists it is learnt demanded, among other things, the creation of a separate Medical Council comprising of qualified Ayurveds and Hakims, the establishment of an Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College and Government recognition for the two indigenous systems of medicine.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON OILS AND FILMS

Nizam's Order To Come Into Force On Nov. 24

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

On the proposal of the Customs Department sanction has been accorded through a Firman of H. E. H. the Nizam to levy 2-1/2 per cent duty 'ad valorem' on the exports of all kinds of oils. The order will come into force from 24th November, 1937.

Orders have also been issued levying import duties on cinema films according to the specified period. One-eight of 5 per cent on the cost, if the film is returned within one month (the existing duty). One-fourth of 5 per cent on the cost if the film is returned after one month and within two months. Half of 5 per cent on the cost if it is returned after two months but within six months. Five per cent on the cost if the film is returned after six months.

The duty will be levied from 6th September 1937.

NO ONE-SIDED MOVE

Jawahar On Civic Move To Stop Cow-Slaughter

BENARES, (By Mail).

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress, writing to the Secretary, Benares Congress Committee, in reply to a telegram sent by Muslim Congressmen of Benares in regard to a resolution prohibiting cow-slaughter within Municipal limits given notice of to be moved in the Benares Municipal Board by a Congress Municipal Commissioner, says:—

"It is a well-established practice that question like the prohibition of cow-slaughter should not be raised on a communal basis. They should only be considered with co-operation of Muslims. A one-sided resolution in the Municipality on this subject is likely to create communal friction and should be avoided."—A. P.

Preparing For Press Workers' Conference

The Executive (R. C.) Secretary writes:—

A meeting of the Executive of the R. C. of the Conference took place on Thursday last at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union.

The Secretary placed before the Executive an outline of the programme of the Conference, which was drawn in consultation with other members of the Executive and the Managing Committee of the Union. After some discussion the programme was adopted, with some minor alterations.

Next a programme for the preparations of the Conference was discussed and adopted.

The following two Committees then were elected:—

Finance Committee: Messrs. Apte (Secretary), Upadhyaya, Randive, V. G. Nimbkar, Tambitkar, Chavhan, Pednekar and Mahimkar.

Publicity Committee: Messrs. Samant (Secretary), Sabnis and S. H. Modak.

The Secretary informed the meeting that according to the wishes of the members of the R. C. he approached Mr. Indulal Yagnik to preside over the Conference.

The following members were co-opted on the Executive:—

Messrs. Nene, Apte, Gharat and R. G. Kale.

Haj Pilgrims' Return

Port Haj Committee informs:

S.S. "Alami" is expected to arrive here with about 86 pilgrims and 36 passengers to-morrow (Tuesday) and arrangements have been made to disembark them at 'F' Shed, Prince's Dock at about noon.

SEC. 144 AT CAWNPORE

Employers' Association Alleges Violence By Picketers

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

In view of apprehension of breach of the peace and intimidation to loyal workers, the District Magistrate has issued an order under Sec. 144 prohibiting an assembly of more than five persons within a limit of half a mile from the gates of each mill in Cawnpore.

The Employers' Association of Northern India, Cawnpore, has issued the following communique:

"The mill management of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills report to the Employers' Association that their head clerk, Mr Motilal and the head yarn clerk, Mr Bankey Beharilal, were beaten by lathis by the picketers and the latter was so severely injured that he was unable to walk.

"The matters appeared to have become dangerous in the vicinity of the Swadeshi Mills and in consideration of the security of the mill clerks, the management had decided to close the mill offices from the morning of September 4.

"It is intolerable that conditions of terrorism such as these should be allowed to prevail."—A. P.

THE PATETI

(Continued from Page 6.)

ployed. We hope 1307 will see substantial progress in this direction.

A Prayer

The year 1306 was particularly unlucky to the Parsi community in one respect. The community lost within the space of a couple of months, most illustrious sons, in Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla, the community has lost one of its leaders.

Though the review of 1306 reveals a picture of rather dark hues, we are glad to note that the inherent qualities of the community have managed to remain unimpaired. The march of the community has become very often uneven and at times disappointing. And though the economic difficulties may now clog our way, we greet 1307 full of hopes and expectations, since the establishment of Parsi Statistical Bureau initiated by the late worthy Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla just before his demise, that the Parsi community (which has survived the struggle for more than 1300 years past), does still carry within it, the energy which will enable it to weather the roughest gales. And as we usher in 1307 our solemn prayer is: "May Ahuramazda, who in His Divine wisdom subjected the Parsi community to its destined measures of trials and tribulations, shower on it, His Blessings and help it to co-operate with sister communities for the common weal of India and her children".

SARDAR'S CALL TO BUSINESSMEN

(Continued from page 8)

think of will require large sums of money to start with.

TWO FUNCTIONS.

"You have on your association some of the ablest and most experienced businessmen who can advise us now to adjust the various conflicting interests and raise the necessary revenue and unless you do that you will put the Ministers, whom you entertain today, in a position in the end when you may not like to receive them. You are as much interested in the success of the Congress Ministry as Congressmen themselves. The Congress Ministry has two important functions to perform. One is the preservation of peace in which it naturally expects the wholehearted support of all sections of the people, including the peasants and labourers. In the past the Government of the day had depended more upon force than upon the goodwill of the people, but the Congress Ministry cannot afford to look to the Police or the military except as a last resort, but must continuously depend upon the willing co-operation of the people for the maintenance of peace, without which no business, trade or industry can thrive.

NATION-BUILDING

"The other is to start with an all-round nation-building programme in which it will have to depend almost entirely upon your goodwill and support. You have always done so in the past, even at great risks and we have every reason to hope that you will do so with greater enthusiasm in future, for in the success of the great experiment which the Congress is making, you know as shrewd businessmen, you are greatly interested."

SALARY CUTS.

The Sardar in conclusion referred to the self-imposed cuts in the salaries of the Congress Ministers, and said that they would have liked to have followed the old ideal of the Servants of India Society and the present ideal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Village Industries Association, in which Rs. 75—was the maximum salary provided for the highest officer, but the Ministry was surrounded by an atmosphere and associations of the past which made it hard for it to make both ends meet even with Rs. 500. It would have been easier if their example had been copied by people in all other walks of life, so as to adjust the standard of wages of the classes to that of the conditions of the masses.

SUSPECTED AND SHADOWED

The Ministers could not touch the extravagant salaries of the Protected Services and the resulting clash between the two ideals had created a difficult situation for them to meet. The Ministers, it must be remembered were not in the same happy position as the Ministers of free countries. In some respects, they were more or less like prisoners, who had been continuously suspected and shadowed.

At the conclusion of the party, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas garlanded all the Ministers, the President of the Council of State and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The gathering was representative of all communities, including Europeans and other foreigners.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

ARRIVALS.

P and O S N s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Cotching arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt S K Baird arrived from Durban via Lourenco Marques Mozambique D'Salaam Zanzibar and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo

T Morrison's s.s. Bahadur of 3379 reg tons Capt H H Gibson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Tuticorin Alleppey Cochin Calicut Mangalore and Port Okha in water ballast

T Morrison's s.s. Nizam of 3334 reg tons Capt M J McLure arrived from Calcutta via Vizagapatam Cocoanada Madras Colombo and Cochin with coal and general cargo.

L Triestino's s.s. Moncaleri of 3526 reg tons Capt M Francisco arrived from Genoa via Leghorn Naples Catania Portsaid Suez Massowa and Karachi with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bahrein and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

S Steam Nvg s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg tons Capt E W Courtney sailed for Rangoon via Cochin with local cargo.

M Mackenzie's s.s. Atlanta City of 3450 reg tons Capt W R Lawrence sailed for Calcutta in ballast.

B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt A C Miller sailed for Calcutta via Calicut Colombo and Madras with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Cotching sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

F F Campbell's s.s. City of Bath of 3154 reg tons Capt F Mckay sailed for Colombo Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

F F Campbell's s.s. Pres Polk of 7005 reg tons Capt C W Hawkins sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

S Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt J V Griffiths sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar Bedi Bunder and Navlakhi in ballast

T Morrison's s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt P M Mirriess sailed for Jeddah via Bhavnagar Karachi and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 4-9-37.

S S British Industry (A I Oil) for Abadan.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 4.

1 Moncalieri 3241 Penang 5-9 L Triestino
2 Atlanta City 3450 Calcutta 5-9 M M
4 City of Bath 3154 Colombo 5-9 F F Campbell.
6 Clan Maciver 2725 Nawlakhi 7-9 J Finlay
11 Pres Polk 6204 New York 5-9 F F Campbell
12 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 7-9 M M
14 Hindustan 3242 Port Said for orders 9-9 L Dreyfus

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 6-9 M M
7 Jalaveera 3089 Karachi 5-9 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jehangir 2137 Jeddah 4-9 T Morrison
F Hashemi 298 Bhavnagar 4-9 S Hassim
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
N/C Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 5-9 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy o. India 9-9-37 P and O
Bangalore 11-9-37 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P & S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Kabinga 6-9 Killick N Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon
Castalia 8-9-37 Anchor Line
FROM GENOA
Laconia 7-9-37 L Triestino
FROM OSLO
Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 U S Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
Ranpura 17-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 30-9-37 N Y Kaisha
FROM HAMBURG
Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards
Weissenfels 18-9-37 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Pierce 16-9-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 11-9-37 L Edwards
FROM BASRA
Varela 11-9-37 M M
Barala 9-9-37 M M
FROM RANGOON
Hatimura 11-9-37 M M
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 18-9-37 M M
FROM JEDDAH
Alavi 8-9-37 Turner Morrison
FROM KARACHI
Ginyo Maru 9-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Vita 23-9-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
FOR SYDNEY
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
C/O Kabinga 11-9-37 Killick Nixon
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Polk 4-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell
FOR GENOA
Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
London Maru 8-9-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 15-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Coerthage 16-9-37 P & O S N
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 NY Kaisha
FOR KARACHI
Kandelfels 8-9-37 L Edward
Makage Maru No 18 10-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Vita 18-9-37 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-9-37 M M
FOR BASRA
Vasna 8-9-37 M M
Varsova 9-9-37 M M
Barala 15-9-37 M M
Varela 16-9-37 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 8-9-37 Turner Morrison
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Jalaveera 3-9-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S S Rajputana for Marseilles: 1280 bags g nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For London: 23 cases cardamans Chunilal Molji.

S S Hindustan for Portsaid: 23455 bags flax seed Ralli Bros.

S S President Polk for Salonica: 13 bags mendi powder R Shantilal; 50 bags black pepper D Anandji.

For Piraeus: 72 bags black pepper D Anandji.

For Valo: 44 bags black pepper D Anandji.

S S City of Bath for New York: 5 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S London Maru for Yokohama: 200 tons cast iron G Gabriel.

For Kobe: 250 tons iron and steel scrap G Gabriel.

For Dairen: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading

IMPORTS.

S S City of Agra Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 227 loose pneumatic tyres; 52 dms lubg oil; 418 cases machinery; 75 cases whisky; 113 cases woollen piece goods; 62 bdls steel flats; 567 cases cotton piece goods; 36 bags sofa springs; 55 cyl liquid chlorine; 51 cases bottled stout; 105 bales paper; 87 cases cotton fents, 76 bdls shovels; 72 bdls beam flanges, 117 cases tiles; 64 cases cigarettes; 28 cases cycles; 300 bdls wire; 40 cases dobbies; 62 bdls boot protectors; 36 cases lavatories; 50 rolls roofing felt, 1248 bags steel keys; 34 cases cotton prints; 216 cases woollen and cotton piece goods; 65 cases cheese; 63 dms aniline dye; 230 bdls steel boiler tubes; 100 loose steel flat tubes; 100 bdls cycle rings; 31 bags shovel handles; 33 cases nail; 153 bdls soft copper rods; 48 cases tinned fish; 31 csks germicide; 105 loose pneumatic motor car covers; 98 cases rayon yarn; 100 kgs hydrosulphate of soda; 100 bales old newspaper.

From Portsaid: 78 bales cotton.

S S Chyebassa Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 5713 bags rice; 2510 tons coal; 25 dms phenilyne; 48 cases medicines; 77 pkgs jute spun yarn; 200 dms coal tar; 63 cases soap; 101 cases cigarettes; 33 cases enamelware; 45 cases biscuits; 56 cases rubber shoes; 2280 cases cast iron pipes; 1905 cases cast iron fittings; 50 bdls cast iron jalis; 218 no ingots copper; 5914 no firebricks; 311 coils reliow rope; 50 tin earth oil; 375 baskets lubg grease; 100 bags chillies; 500 bags sugar; 402 bags grams and seeds; 1185 bales gunny bags; 50 kgs beta oil; 376 pkgs paint; 1222 bags betel nuts; 4959 chests tea; 20 bales cotton; 28 cases enamelled ware.

STRANGE PHENOMENA IN U. P. VILLAGE

BENARES, (By Mail).

Strange occurrence of rumbling sound, smoke shooting forth from earth towards sky, severe storm, down-pour, in succession, in a large area is reported from Sonhi Barthara village in Benares. It is said that trees in that area were uprooted and roofs of huts were thrown high in sky. It is stated that a villager was flown up in his hut and on falling received severe injuries.—A.P.

Long Liquidation And Hedge Selling In Cotton

TECHNICAL POSITION EASY AND WEATHER FAVOURABLE

Operators Against Aggressive Positions Pending Bureau Report

Bombay, Sept 4

The New York cotton was weak on Friday on increased long liquidation and Southern hedge selling. Prices dropped under easier technical position after previous day's covering. The market is showing signs of working to carrying charge basis. Many buyers are awaiting the Bureau report of September 9th and are not disposed to take up aggressive positions over the Labour Day Holiday.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened barely steady and declined on long liquidation and hedge selling due to more favourable weather. Spot demand and textile were dull. Finally liquidation again appeared but the session finished steady.

At the opening October was quoted 9.30 and prices improved 2 points and October was quoted 9.32 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 9.16 which was the lowest level reached at noon. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed at a net decline of 20 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 9.36c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans market was easy and prices declined 15 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 9.26c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 with October 5.37. There was Bombay buying and scattered short covering and hedging was light. Later on there was straddle selling and some trade buying and the market closed at a rise of one to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.56d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was quietly steady. Sakeis improved 2 points and Uppers closed 2 points up to unchanged. The Alexandria market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points.

CONSUMPTION PROSPECTS

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

At the time of this writing the market has apparently settled down to the idea that the C.C.C. loan will be 9c per pound and that adjustment payments will be made to farmers who will sign acreage restriction agreements for the next season.

The 9c loan basis chosen by Administrative quarters as compared with 10c favoured by the Senate's Agricultural Committee is obviously a better credit risk from the Treasury point of view and also gives a fairer chance to U. S. A. cotton in world markets in competition with other growths.

Adjustment payments are asked for by Southern Senators to the full extent of the difference between the average price of the spot markets on the day of sale for middling 7/8 and 12c and it is reported that a bill authorizing dol. 65,000,000 for this purpose will be moved at the next session of Congress, which might be called as a special one already in November to deal with farm legislation as well as other matters not passed during the session recently adjourned sine die.

RESTRICTION SCHEME

The amount of dol. 65,000,000 is surprisingly low and suggests a participation in the restriction scheme of about 83 per cent of all farmers and an average adjustment of 1c per pound calling for an average sale price of 11c per pound. If the latter figure proves too high additional money will be needed and will have to be authorized.

If adjustment payments should however be made to apply to the domestically consumed part of the crop only the amount would be ample suggesting a bonus of 2c and an average sale price of about 10c. The latter scheme if adopted would no doubt favour the recapture of some of the export markets lost to other growths in recent years it would also tend to narrow the difference between New York and Liverpool futures unless shipping charges increase.

Renewed accumulation of cotton in the hands of Government agencies would probably have a decided effect on differences between nearby and more distant months and tend to counteract the development of premiums on distant options sufficiently large to permit the trade to profitably carry cotton. It can thus be expected that the loan will be sufficiently below the market to avoid such unfavourable developments.

EXCESSIVE HEAT

Since our last letter crop conditions have slightly but not more than seasonally declined. The main decline has occurred through excessive heat shedding in Oklahoma and Texas. Taking the belt as a whole abandonment of acreage seems to be below normal. Some long range weather forecasts claim that the weather of this summer will have to be averaged by early autumn rains and frosts.

Mill activity continues downward as buyers are discouraged by the pending movement of a large crop and the disturbed international outlook.

There is some comfort to be derived for consumption prospects from the relative cheapness of cotton compared with other commodities. Taking the average price of 1926-1929 as basis cotton is now selling at a discount of 14 per cent whilst all commodities sell at a discount of 12 per cent. A year ago the respective figures were 23 per cent for cotton and 17 per cent for all commodities.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.)	9.32—04
New York October lowest (12-16 p.m.)	9.16—20
Liverpool October highest	5.37+08
Liverpool October lowest	5.29

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady. Advanced on strength dearer American markets and Indian buying also reduced hedge selling. Declined on poor American cables. Straddle selling over-shadowed. Trade calling. Bearish for next few weeks.

Liverpool: Lancashire yarn market improving. Market has lost the early advance owing to hedge selling.

New York: Technical position less favourable due to realising by bears. Less rain to East of Mississippi. Increased hedge selling. Fair demand from trade. Our correspondent estimates crop at 1,50,45,000 bales. The Fossick Bureau gives 1,54,88,000 bales.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Cotton nervous demand curtailed pending Bureau and daily hedges precluding sustained rallies."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market meeting more resistance owing trade buying and report too much rain.

New York: Fossick's Bureau estimate 15,488,000 bales a month ago 15,114,000 bales.

Market declined on Southern selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

New York cotton exchange service cabled:

Trade believes only modest portion of crop likely to enter loan. Growers likely to be free sellers if ten-market average is nine cents or higher. American cotton likely compete freely foreign markets. Believed large portion of crop would command premiums over loan values with ten-market average nine cents.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Fossick Bureau estimate total crop 15,488,000 bales. Condition 73.7 per cent of normal.

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday being "Labour Day."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, September 4.

	To-day's closing.
October	9.22
December	9.10
January	9.13
March	9.25
May	9.34
July	9.43
Middling Spot	9.42

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, September 4.

October	9.14
December	9.21
January	9.26
Middling Spot	9.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, September 4.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 40,000.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000.

Day's exports to the Continent 23,000.

Day's exports to China and Japan Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, September 4.

	To-day's price.
August	5.31
September	5.28
October	5.29
November	5.32
December	5.34
January	5.36
February	5.36
March	5.39
April	5.41
May	5.44
June	5.46
July	5.49
August	5.60
September	5.51
Middling Spot	5.48
	10-12 quotations.
October	5.27
January	5.32

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, September 4.

	To-day's closing.
F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS,	
August	8.64
F. G. F. Spot	8.96

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, September 4.

BROACH,	
Fully good (giod staple) ..	4.66
Fine, (good staple)	4.81
Superfine (good staple) ..	4.96
OOMRA,	
Fine, (No. 1 satple)	4.69
Superfine, (No. 1 staple) ..	4.84
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	4.99
BENGAL,	
Good	3.79
Fully good	3.89
Fine	4.04

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 4

Following a decline of 20 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 188/12 for Broach A/M delivery Owing to absence of rains in several cotton growing districts the market ruled steady with slightly better demand and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 189/4. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 189/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	189	12	0
Oomra D/J	171	8	0
Bengal D/J	144	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	182	179	176	173
Punjab-Ame.	196	193	190	187
Surat	234	231	228	225
Rajpipla	230	227	224	221
Navsari	244	241	238	235

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Bengal Fine	153/55
Bengal F.G.	148/50
C. P. 1	176/78
C. P. 2	171/73
Arvi	171/73
Ellichpur	171/73
Berar	166/71
Khamgaon	166/71
Mulkapur	166/71
Khandesh	163/67
Jalna/Sailu	163/67
Burwah Sanavad	163/65
Mathia	141/46
Broach Fine	177/81
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	214/19
Surat	229/31
Navsari	239/41
Kampala	359/61

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Central India		368
Berar		350
Central Provinces		234
Total Oomras		952
Dholera 338	355	11
Sind-Punjab 36	384	149
Broach	137	
Coompta & Dharwar	818	341
Westerns-Northerns	32	517
Egyptian, African and Sudan 20	204	1,585
Total 394	1,930	3,555

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	495,521	519,582
Japan and China 506	1,591,023	1,464,245
Coast Ports	43,672	30,383
Up-country by Rail	328,522	227,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	7,635	64
Total 506	2,466,373	2,242,205

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 3

SAKELS	
November	15.84+08
January	15.94+08
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.62+06
February	11.68+06
GIZA—	
November	14.03+10
January	14.13+13

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 2nd September	1,155
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,538
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,160
Decrease	1,624

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 169 January 175 at cross rate 4.95 15/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 188 Liverpool May 1938 5.40 Rs. 47 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938, 188 New York May 9.37 Rs. 22 at cross rate 4.95 15/16

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 3

Broach A/M 1938 opening 190 1/2 highest 191 1/4 lowest 190 closing 190 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 173 1/2 highest 173 1/2 lowest 173 closing 173

Bengal D/J opening 145 1/2 highest 145 1/2 lowest 145 closing 145

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31 3-38) Rs. 21 3/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 4.

November	240.70+550
December	238.10+320
January	237.70+330

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 3-9-37	808000	508000
Receipts Yesterday 3-9-37	84000	52000
Exports to date 3-9-37	300000	262000
Stock at Ports 3-9-37	1582000	1348000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-9-37	835000	1218000
Stock at Liverpool 3-9-37	702000	748000
Visible Supply 3-9-37	3298000	3319000
Quantity out of sight 3-9-37	1138000	865000
Quantity in sight 3-9-37	711000	798000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 4

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2 1/2d, to £7-0-3. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 10 points at 132.96. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 15/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d to 19 13/16d. India and America bought and later on they sold. The market was steady. New York and Montreal quotations were unchanged. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices were as under:

GOLD	
Ready	34 12 0
Bhadarva	34 11 6
Aso	34 10 0
SILVER	
Ready	51 4 0
Bhadarva	51 4 0
Aso	51 5 6

LONDON SILVER
London, September 4.
To-day's price.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD
London, September 4.
London gold bars fine per oz. £7:0:2 1/2.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 3

September	44.60
December	44.50
March	44.85

Gold Exports

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 35,48,192 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, September 4.

The s.s. "Kenya" which sailed on Wednesday last, carried a consignment of gold worth Rs. 10,378 for Mombassa. Four other consignments of gold of the following description were shipped by the s.s. "Rajputana" on Saturday. They were: Gold worth Rs. 2,32,476 for London; Rs. 8,672 for Port Sudan via Aden; Rs. 6,92,328 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York and Rs. 26,04,338 for London optional New York, Paris. Amsterdam.

The total value of bar gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,02,96,09,788.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 4

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£54-7-6
Standard copper 3 months	£55-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£62-0-0
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

London Copper

London, Sept 3

Copper	£55 1 3
Lead	£21 13 9
Spelter	£22 10 0
Tin	£259 10 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Fossick Bureau Bales 15,488,000 against 15,114,000 last month

Orvis Bros. Bales 15,045,000 against 15,560,000 last month

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 4

Foreign markets were quiet owing to increased Australian wheat crop estimates. Rains are needed in Argentine and linseed crop is likely to suffer. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:

Linseed September	8	2	6
Linseed May	7	14	6
Wheat September	5	5	9
Wheat January	5	10	9
Wheat May	5	7	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 3.

October	£13-1-3.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

October	101 3/8d.
December	101 3/4d.
March	98 5/8.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 3.

September	dol 1.05 1/8
December	dol 1.07 1/8
May	dol 109 5/8

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 3.

December	2.38—5.
March	2.36—5.
May	2.38—4.
July	2.40—3.

LINSEED OIL
London, September 4.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt., 28|9 September sellers.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 28|9 Oct. Dec. paid and sellers.

RUBBER
London, September 4.

Smoked sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb., closed.

COFFEE
London, September 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 101/12
per cent 1941 Bonds 104/2
per cent U P Bonds 97
1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/5
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/12
per cent 1943 Bonds 108/6
per cent 1960/70 112/14
1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/6
per cent 1939/44 105/12
per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/1

TAX FREES

per cent 1953/63 112
5 per cent 1945/55 120/6
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

per cent B P T 1974 109/8
per cent M Deb 1974 109
per cent M Deb 1948 118/8
per cent 1954 131
per cent K P T 1956 131

Tone: Quiet.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 4

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/4
Bank's buying T T 266 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 993
Bank's buying T T 1,013

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 80

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96 3rd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 4th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 4th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 5/8 4th instant
Java London 8.96 1/2 4th instant
London Paris 132.96 3rd instant
London Belgium 29.42 1/2 3rd instant.
London Switzerland 21.59 3rd instant
London Berlin 12.36 3rd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant
London New York 4.95.85 3rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 3/4 3rd instant
London Italy 94.23 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 2nd instant
Gold £7-0-3 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 3

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	76/6

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 2.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	328,000,000
Public Deposits	14,100,000
Other Deposits (a)	140,700,000
Government Securities	109,300,000
Other Securities (b)	26,100,000
Notes and Coin	37,700,000
Notes in circulation	490,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	24.31 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include Bankers	104,200,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	5,400,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, September 4.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9-16 p.c. to 9|16 p.c.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5|8 p.c. to 11|16 p.c.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c. to 2-1|2 p.c.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, September 4.

T.T. LONDON ON:—

New York (closing rate)	4.95.87
Paris	132.93
Berlin	12.35-3|4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.88-6|8
Brussels	29.42-1|2
Milan	94.23
Berne	21.58-1|2
Prague	142.00

Cotton Textile Shares Reach New High Levels

TATA STEELS VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, September 4.

Reports of serious political developments in Mediterranean as a result of sinking of the Soviet motor ship, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady and prices were pushed up. The market was open for one hour only.

The market opened firm but during the middle of the session there was some realising but towards the close prices suddenly jumped up and closed at about the highest level of the day.

Tata Steel shares were firm and Cotton Mill shares rose to a new high level.

Hydro-Electric shares were quietly steady and fluctuated within a narrow range.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1,007 and after advancing to Rs. 1,015 prices declined to Rs. 1,007 but again rose to Rs. 1,016. Century shares were in keen demand and closed at Rs 253. Nagpurs advanced to Rs. 291.

Associated Cements were quiet but steady at Rs. 151-8. Andhra closed at Rs. 1,655 and Hydros were done at Rs. 169. Tata Powers also improved to Rs. 1,422.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,580 and closed at Rs. 1,592 after declining to Rs. 1,576. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 346. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 738.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm, Advance (Rs. 6)	317	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	1016	4
100 CENTURY	253	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	291	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	194	6
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	160	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	210	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772	8
100 Indore	66	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	110	10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	359	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	632	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	262	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	278	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73	12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	110	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	292	8
100 Swan (nil)	126	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,375	0
100 Western (Rs. 10)	865	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1540	0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-0	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	151	8
INSURANCE		
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1000	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
20 Mercantile	53	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	4
200 Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	161	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1655	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	136	9
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	2
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	169	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1422	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966	4
100 C. Province	96	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mandra Bhon	95	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	773	12
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp (As. 11) XD	11	10
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-6)	3	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	50	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	67	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1592	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	346	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	171	14
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	244	6
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	738	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	252	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11-6	
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	107	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	162	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15-0)	94	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	29	10
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307	8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	82	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	542	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 4

Bombay Dyeing (1002/8) 1007 1011 1015 1007 1016
Century (241/4) 242 249 245 251 253
Central India (283/12) 283 290 291
Kohinoor (356/4) 356 360 359
New Great (258/12) 260 261 262
Simplex (107/8) 108 109 108 110
Swadeshi (288/12) 288 292 288
Associated Cements (151/8) 151/8 152 151/8
Andhra (1657/8) 1655 1660 1655
Tata Hydro (168/2) 168/12 169
Tata Power (1417/8) 1417 1420 1415 1422
Tram Ord (135/10) 136/4 136/10
T Steel Defd (1575) 1580 1592 1585 1576 1592
T Steel Ord (344) 344 346 345/8 346
Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/8) 169/8 169/4
Jellapur (173/2) 173 171/14
B Steam (245) 245 244/6
B Burma (732/8) 737 738 735 738

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	48
Amr Super Power	1 1/2
Electric Bond Common	16
American Tel and Tel	166 1/2
Western Union Telg	45
Canadian Pacific Railway	11
Erie Railway	13
New York Central Railway	33
Pennsylvania Railway	33
Allis Chalmers	62
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106 3/8
Amr Tel and Tel Deb 3 1/4 per cent 1961	96 5/8
Bethelehem Steel	89
Crucible Steel	64
National Steel	89
Republic Steel	33
United S Steel	103 1/4
Amr Rolling Mill	36
United S Smelting	85
Youngstown Sheet	83
Anaconda Copper Mining XD	53 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	59 1/2
Chrysler	107
General Motors	52 1/4
Packard Motor	8
General Electric	60
Union Carbide	94 1/2
Socony Oil	19 3/4
Chase Bank	48 1/2
National City Bank	43 1/2
Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 per cent	102 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	97
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	84 3/4

Selling pressure relieved market improved slightly. Turnover 690,000 shares. Carloadings up 33275 units.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	867
Linseed	4,444
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	108
Gingellyseed	16
Groundnuts	2,143
Castorseed	826,
Rice	19,539
Myrabollams	884
Mowraseed	620
Gram	816
Joowar	212
Bajree	1,550
Indian Sugar	372

LONDON SEEDS.
London, September 4.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, £13:1:3 September sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, £15:2:6 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, £15:10:0 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull|Cont. c.i.f. ton, £14:10:0 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, £14:15:0 Sept.|Oct. nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, September 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, 40|1 1|2 N Jan.|Feb. sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 45|6 October sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, 42|3 September sellers.

LOANS
London, September 4.

Interest day to day Loan 1|2 p.c. to 1|2 p.c.

Interest 7 days market Loan 1|2 p.c.

7 p.c. Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1937

"Necessity In War Economy In Peace"

Govt's Apologia For Establishing Central Abattoir And Cold Storage

SIMLA, September 5.

A communique issued on the Central "Abattoir" and Cold Storage scheme, says:—

"For many years, it had been realised that the question of the supply of meat and other perishable foodstuffs to our troops, constitutes one of our major supply problems, especially in the event of a war. The lines of communication would be greatly congested by large herds of livestock being driven forward in the rear of the troops. This would detract from mobility and in a modern war, the consequences might be very serious. The problem of feeding, watering and protecting the animals on the line of march would also arise and in this connection the possibility of enemy air action has to be remembered.

"EXTRAVAGANT AND CUMBERSOME'

"The present system is in brief, extravagant, cumbersome and out of date the whole question was therefore examined, in the greatest detail, in the Army Headquarters and for reasons which are explained, later, it was ultimately decided that a Central 'Abattoir' and cold storage distribution scheme, was, from the point of view of military forces, a vital necessity in war and an economy in peace and that to ensure its timely and efficient operation in war, it is imperative that it should be established in peace.

CASE FOR 'ABATTOIR'

"The factors that favour a central 'abattoir' may be summarised as follows:—

1. Scientific fattening can be carried out, thereby increasing the outturn of meat per head of cattle.

2. Fewer cattle will, therefore, be required (approximately one thousand less per annum).

3. The most humane methods can be used under the supervision of experts.

4. Scientific meat inspection can be carried out with the greatest economy in skilled personnel.

5. By employing modern science and refrigeration for distribution purposes, loss and wastage can be reduced to a minimum.

FOR COLD STORAGE

"The immense potential importance in the economic life of the country of cold storage and refrigerate transport has probably not been generally recognised. It is hardly too much to say that it holds out hopes of a general rise in the agricultural prosperity and corresponding improvement in the standard of living. Everyone interested in marketing must be impressed by the great advance which the introduction of cold storage has made possible and by the profound influence the cold storage industry has had on the trade in perishable foodstuffs. The most marked effect of mechanical refrigeration on the fruit, vegetable, fish, poultry, dairy and the meat industries in foreign countries, in and through its use, is in preserving the products fresh for long periods and in consequence the differences in prices between seasons of heavy and light production are much less than formerly.

"Apart from financial gain to the great agricultural industry by the growth of trade in fruit and vegetables, the necessity for the people of this country to improve their dietary and have at their disposal a wide range of wholesome and "protective" foodstuffs, among the most important of which are fruits and vegetables, hardly needs stressing.

FOR FISH AND EGG TRADE

"Fish again would be eaten in much greater quantities by the people of this country, if they could get it at reasonable prices and in good condition. At present, about a quarter of the total catch of two millions a year has to be discarded owing to lack of cold storage facilities. Did these exist, it is likely, that the total catch would be very largely increased and all of it would reach the markets.

"The annual production of eggs in India is enormous and there is no reason why the existing output should not be substantially increased, where suitable means for storage and marketing could be developed.

"Owing to the absence of cold storage facilities, there is a general scarcity of milk in cities and the requirements remain unsatisfied. This is most keenly felt.

"Before cold storage can become a regular part of the economic equipment of India, the system of refrigerated transport along both rail and road must be worked out. Experiments are being carried out in the different parts of India and an impetus is being given to the solution of the problem by the army authorities, in co-operation with the Railway Board and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

"It appears to be believed that the location of the central 'abattoir' will lower the cattle resources of the countryside in which it is situated, and will therefore have a deleterious effect on the agriculture of the district. This is entirely without foundation. The district from which the central 'abattoir' will be supplied is that which already supplies the whole of the military requirements in the Punjab and 80 per cent of those in North-West Frontier Province in addition.

"Finally, the suggestion that beef production is inimical to the maintenance of cattle population, in terms either of number or quality, is entirely without foundation."

IN A NUTSHELL

To sum up, the position is that under the 'abattoir' and cold storage scheme—

(1) approximately 1,000 less cattle would be required for slaughter than at present;

(2) the cattle would be slaughtered under humane conditions;

(3) a financial net saving annually in the Militia budget, of Rs. 2,11,000 would be effected;

(4) the institution of a central 'abattoir' would mean the abolition of twenty or thirty small and inefficient butcheries;

(5) the cattle industry would be benefited;

(6) cold storage and refrigerated transport system has the greatest potentialities for the improvement of the standard of living of the country.

"Its establishment would materially benefit agriculture, industry, horticulture and fisheries and would also provide opportunities for increased employment."—A.P.

Best Fighters Against Untouchability

Premier Kher's Exhortation To Maharashtra Youth At Poona

POONA, Sept. 4.

The part the youth of the country played in national regeneration was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, speaking this evening at a demonstration of physical feats given by the members of the Samarth Vyayam Sangh in aid of the Maharashtra Harijan Sangh. A large gathering including the ministers Mr. Lathe, and Mr. Patil and the Raja of Bhor was present.

Mr. Kher said that young men were best fitted to work for the abolition of untouchability, which was the most urgent and the most needed work in national regeneration. He hoped that the Vyayam Sangh would continue its good work of making the youth physically fit so that they might better carry out their work in life.

Mr. Kher and the other ministers are leaving for Bombay tomorrow morning.—A P

THREE DISTRICT COUNCILS LEAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, September 4.

Three District Councils, viz., Amr. Akola, and Wardha have adopted resolutions that National Flag be hoisted on Council buildings.

They have also permitted hoisting National Flags on all school buildings.

HAND-SPINNING HELPS THE POOR

"C. R." Thanks Madras Assembly For Its Appreciation Of His Budget

MADRAS Sept. 4.

The Madras Legislative Assembly concluded its general discussion on the Budget to-day.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari thanked the House for the graceful manner in which the budget was received and said that he was glad that there had been more appreciation than criticism. He refuted the allegation made by the Anglo-Indian representative that had the Premier not been influenced by leaders outside the province, the Budget would have been a better one. He said it was wrong for any one to imagine that undue pressure was being brought to bear from outside on the members of the Government.

The Premier replied at length to the criticism levelled against the imposition of a tax on cloth merchants and the grant for handspinning. Explaining how handspinning would help the poor, he said that the mills had brought about the gradual destruction of the handloom industry which must be protected.

Referring to the salary cut, the Premier thought that the Government servants knew better the conditions of the masses which moved him to propose the cut and he saw no danger in imposing such a cut.

Lastly, the Premier referring to the Prohibition policy, said that in India none would feel the policy as an interference with personal liberty, and he asked the House to give up its doubts and fears regarding its success.—A.P.

MR. MUNSHI AT BELGAUM

Unfurls Tricolour On Dt. Local Board Building

BELGAUM, Sept. 4.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, arrived here today. He was presented with addresses of welcome by the Belgaum Municipal Borough and the Belgaum District Local Board. He unfurled the Congress Flag on the District Local Board building where a large gathering was present. He exhorted the people to wear khaddar and carry on the constructive programme of the Congress and to co-operate with the Government in keeping law and order. He paid visits to the Central Jail, the Lingraj College, the District Court and the District Congress Committee Office, and returned to Poona by the night mail.—A. P.

Quaiyum Party Secretaries And Congress Pledge

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 4.

Mr. Pir Syed Jalal and Sardar Ajitsingh, secretaries of Sir Abdul Quaiyum's party, in the course of a joint statement, say:

"We were hoping that a pure and undiluted ministry, inspiring complete confidence in the minds of the people of this province, would be formed under the banner of the Congress. But we are surprised to learn that attempts have been made by the Congress to placate half a dozen members of the Assembly, who, we understand, have refused to sign the Congress pledge."

"We cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea of the Congress, in this Province particularly, being prepared to compromise its pronounced principles. We know that in certain provinces the Congress refused to include in the Cabinet those members who were not returned on the Congress ticket, but who had offered themselves on the Congress pledge. We earnestly implore Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders to clarify the issues."—A. P.

U. P. POLICE v. CONGRESS

President Orders Immediate Inquiry Into Allegations

JHANSI, Sept. 4.

The United Provinces Congress Committee has circulated certain extracts from the U.P. Police Administration report for the period ending August 1937 regarding Congress Excesses after the formation of the Congress Government, to the District Congress Committees for eliciting facts concerning the references made therein.

It says "the efforts of petty Congress workers to interfere with the Police and destroy their prestige appear to have increased.

"In Etawah workers interested in the investigation of cases and when unable to influence the investigating officers, they publicly threatened them.

"In Meerut, investigating officers are frequently accompanied by Congress workers, who have in some cases actually taken down the witnesses' statements.

"In Mainpuri, a Congress worker exhorted the audience not to give evidence against any one prosecuted under the Excise Act.

"In Jhansi District, the Congress, however, have removed the offenders from the areas where they worked."

Regarding the preaching of non-payment of taxes, the report says, "Ghazipur and Unao Districts report meetings at which mention of non-payment of rent was made. In Azamgarh, the villagers were holding back their rents, hoping for better things to come."

The Congress President has ordered an immediate inquiry into the allegations.—A.P.

THE HON. Mr. NURIE AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD: September 5.

The Hon. Muhammad Yasin Nurie, Minister for Public Works, on arrival this morning was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the local Congressmen and Government officials who had gathered in large numbers at the station.

A few members of the Muslim League with black flags were present to stage a protest demonstration but the police condoned them off. The Hon. Mr. Nurie granted interviews to Government servants and others in the local Congress House. He addresses a public meeting this evening.—A P

Italo-Yemen Secret Pact?

Mussolini's Plans To Strengthen His Position On Red Sea

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Sensational news comes from South Arabia that a new secret agreement has been concluded between the Imam of Yemen and the Italian Government. Kazi Raghib, the Yemenite Foreign Minister, and Dr. W. Ceehi (?), the Italian representative, signed the document on behalf of their respective Governments.

DR. CEEHI FOR ROME.

Dr. Ceehi has for some months past been in charge of the Italian Hospital in Sanna, the capital of Yemen. It is reported that after concluding the secret pact, the Italian doctor left by a special 'plane for Asmara, where he conferred with the Italian authorities and explained to them the implications of the new agreement. From here he flew in the same 'plane immediately to Rome to place the document before the Duce.

YEMEN & BRITAIN.

The conclusion of this pact so suddenly seems to suggest that there is more in that than meets the eye. This is especially evident from the fact that only a month before the Coronation of King George VI, Capt. Seagull, Asstt. Adviser to the Governor of Aden and an expert in Yemenite and South Arabian affairs, had seen the Imam of Yemen and placed before him the concrete proposals of the British Government to arrive at an agreement between the British and Yemen Governments in case of war breaking out. He had full discussions with the Imam and the Imam had told him that he would inform the British authorities of his decision in the matter or of further negotiations thereto when his son and heir, Saifan Ismail Hussein, who had proceeded to London as his representative at the Coronation, would return after the celebrations and after he had concluded his scheduled tour over the Continent and Egypt.

ITALIAN HOLD ON RED SEA.

And upto now there have been no further talks on the question and what beats everything is the Italian diplomacy's quick and successful work in whatever they handle. So, they have strengthened still more their position on the Red Sea.

ADEN CHIEF.

It is stated that His Excellency Col. Reiley, the Governor of Aden, went in an R. A. F. 'plane to Hajramount and inspected there the new fortifications carried on by the British authorities round about the area, including the two states of Gaity and Kasseer, and the nine coastal places in the neighbourhood.

THEY CAN ENTER BIHAR NOW

PATNA, Sept. 4.

The Bihar Government have cancelled the orders passed at various times, under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, directing the undermentioned persons not to enter the province, so far as the orders relate to territories comprised in Bihar:

Dharmvir Singh, Guru Prasad Chaudhuri, Sudama Singh Mangal Singh, Dharindra Bhusan Dutta, Chunilal Mukherjee, Atul Chandra Ray, Rustomji Nowroji, Bijoy Kumar Das-Gupta, Ramendra Narayan Biswas, Dwijendranath Ray and Pramatha Mukherjee.—United Press.

ANDAMANS PRISONERS' RELEASE PROSPECTS

Bihar Premier's Statement

PATNA, Sept 4.

At the question time in the Bihar Assembly to-day, the Premier made an important statement regarding the release of the Andamans political prisoners.

Answering a question, the Premier said: "The declaration by the prisoners that they do not believe any more in terrorism has removed one of the greatest difficulty in the way of the Government in the matter of releasing them. The Government are also aware of Gandhiji's plea for unconditional release of these prisoners. Government are examining individual cases and will announce their decision soon.

The Premier answered in the affirmative a supplementary question whether the cases of prisoners convicted for violence would be considered.—A P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN PARTAPGARH

Exhorts Kisans To Organise Themselves

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Raja Bhadri Harish Chandra Bajpai visited the Partapgarh district yesterday. Panditji drove to the village of Patti where after the unfurling of the National Flag in the local vernacular school he addressed a huge gathering of more than 30,000 Kisans.

Thereafter he drove to Rajapur in the Kunda tehsil where he addressd another mammoth gathering of about 50,000 Kisans. The Pandit advised them to organise themselves strongly in order to face the oppression of the taluqdars. He added that India had to accomplish a great task for which they must have a great vision of high ideals.

Thence the Congress President drove to Partapgarh to receive addresses from the District Board, Municipal Board and Sahukar Sabha to which he replied jointly. He observed that he was himself desirous that local boards should have wide power of controlling the traffic of police. They should not waste much of their energy and time over petty affairs, but should have a wide outlook to solve higher problems within their scope.

Thereafter Panditji unfurled the National Flag in the District Board Office.

He drove to Allahabad.—United Press

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

BUT THERE AIN'T NO TRAINS NOW, DOC! HOW ARE WE GONNA ESCAPE?
HERE'S THE ANSWER, GRAB-A HANDCAR!
WITH ONLY ONE TRAIN A DAY ON THIS LINE, WE GOT CLEAR SAILING--ONCE WE GET PAST THE BORDER PATROL!
WE'LL WHIZ BY BEFORE THEY KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING!
MEAN-WHILE--AT THE HOTEL---
LYMAN ANDERSON
ARMAND! WHAT HAPPENED? WHERE IS MISS BELMAN?
YOU CAUGHT HIM, WADE--- WITH THE DIAMOND — GOOD!
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
THE GIRL, SHE IS GONE--THE TWO OTHER ROBBERS, THEY ESCAPE WITH HER!
SO DOC AN' GRAB SNEAK OUT, LEAVIN' ME CAUGHT!-WELL, I HOPE YOU GET 'EM!

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